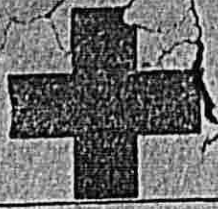




THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



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MYSTERY IS AT LAST SOLVED

John Doe Comes To Himself
After Being in The Asylum
But a Few Days

IS RESIDENT OF MILWAUKEE

The mystery surrounding John Doe the mystery man has been solved, and he is now no longer a nameless inmate of the asylum at Elgin.

Shortly after he was adjudged insane the sheriff of Lake county took him to Elgin, and at that time it was thought that all hope of identifying him was past. But after only two days at the asylum the unexpected happened. He came to himself and was able to talk and tell all about it.

When he was taken to the asylum physicians registered his name as "John Doe" and pronounced the case as amnesia and aphasia, a mystifying illness.

He was placed in bed immediately. Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock he fell from the bed to the floor. Rushing from the room, he dashed into the administration building with his eyes almost bulging from their sockets and shouted:

"My God where am I?"

Hospital authorities questioned him and the victim told them his name was Richard Geise of Milwaukee, where he said he lived at 691 Nineteenth street with his wife and was employed as a mechanic.

Without a job, he explained he had left Milwaukee in search of work. He remembered himself as falling. From that moment on, his mind became an utter blank. When picked up at the Frazier farm he could not tell anything about himself. His case was clearly one of amnesia and aphasia, a condition in which the mind does not function, brought on generally through an accident which has broken the link.

When the second fall occurred, the trouble caused by the first was righted. His mind became clear, and leaped across the hiatus.

Dr. R. T. Hilton, superintendent of the state hospital, at once took up Geise's case with the Waukegan authorities, and said that undoubtedly Geise could be released in a few days. The patient is entirely normal now, apparently.

Geise's wife was notified immediately, for it was assumed that she would be greatly worried over having heard nothing from her husband since his accident.

For days after he had been picked up at Hickory Corners where he was wandering about. Geise was in a state of mind where he would not utter a word and when asked to write, he would merely write the same things which Sheriff Griffin and others wrote to him. He at first was considered a mute but later officers felt sure something had happened which made him temporarily insane. The report from Elgin showing his mind has cleared thus shows a most unusual climax to Lake county's most puzzling insanity case.

Ames In The Race For Sheriff

Another candidate has bobbed up for the office of sheriff. Chester Ames of Gages corners is out after the nomination on the republican ticket, in opposition to Elmer Green, and is now busy circulating a petition.

Up to this time there has been many possible candidates mentioned, but so far there has been no opposition petitions filed. However Mr. Ames intends to file as soon as he obtains the requisite number of signatures, and it is predicted that there will be a lively scrap on between the two.

Using Plaster of Paris.

If you wish to use plaster of paris for filling cracks in walls, mix with vinegar instead of water, then it can be handled like putty.

Literat.

Agnes, aged three, had got some butter on her hand, and to get it off she put her hand around her mother's waist and wiped her hand on her mother's apron. Her mother said: "Is this an embrace?" "No," Agnes replied. "It's butter."

Archie Card is Now A Dispatch Bearer

According to latest news from Archie Card, a former Lake Villa boy he is now a dispatch bearer somewhere in France. He was but fifteen years of age when he enlisted to help catch Villa in 1916.

The letter says: "I am very well and happy but of course I will be more happy when I get orders to start for the good old United States. I do not think it will be long. There are many rumors in regard to the First division going back and I think we would have gone but for the advance the Germans made on the British. Just the same there are rumors all over France that the First division is going back before long and I think we will.

I am not in the infantry now—that is for a while anyway. But I am doing my bit. I go up to the front quite often with important maps and papers. So you see I am no war dodger. I am still with the intelligence section driving a motorcycle. I have hopes of a better position, driving an auto but I am not sure of it. It means more pay if I get it.

This morning an American officer captured a German soldier and on his way back he was seriously wounded by a shrapnel. The prisoner was wounded slightly. He bandaged up the officer the best he could and made him comfortable. Then he left him and found some U. S. boys whom he took to the officer and they carried him in.

So you see they are not all bad. He had all he could eat at our mess this noon. I gave him some tobacco. I am sending his shoulder straps from his coat, which he insisted upon giving me in exchange for the tobacco.

He had not had anything to eat for five days and when we asked him why he did not escape when he had the chance he replied he had heard how the Americans treated prisoners and was quite willing to become one.

Find The Suit Case And Help The Red Cross

S. Adelin and family of Waukegan spent Sunday in this vicinity. They were unfortunate enough to lose a suit case containing clothing and are desirous of getting it back, so Mr. Adelin is making the following offer. He will pay the finder a reward, and in addition to that if the suitcase is returned to him through the efforts of any Antioch person, he will donate \$5.00 to the Antioch auxiliary of the Red Cross.

He makes the same offer to Lake Villa, Grayslake, Waukegan or any other Red Cross Auxiliary. So here is a chance for every one who wishes to help the Red Cross, to get busy and make inquiries about the lost article and if they are fortunate in locating it they will have earned five dollars for the Red Cross. Any information may be turned in to this office or communicated direct to the owner.

Sugar Rations Are Reduced

Beginning today, August 1st our sugar rations are "down a pound" and are very likely to be "up a cent". That is, housewives will now be allowed but two pounds per month for each member of the family, while previously they have been allowed three, and indications are that it will be one cent more a pound.

The 1919 price of sugar will be decided upon next week when the sugar authorities of the Cuban and U. S. governments meet in Washington for that purpose.

Lehman Sells Sand Lake Property

Tuesday Ernest Lehman of Sand Lake, transferred to his mother, Mrs. Augusta Lehman, title to all of his property at Sand Lake. The consideration is indicated to be \$75,000. The property is one of the finest of the summer resort kind that is to be found in the lake region.

Testing Pleurisy With Coins.

A novel method of diagnosing pleurisy is described by P. Lereboullet in the Paris Medical Journal. The examiner applies his ear to the patient's chest, closing his other ear, while coins are clinked at the patient's back. The sound of the coins, coming through a healthy, normally aerated lung seems distinct and dull, while through an affected lung, through solid or homogeneous tissue a clear, silvery metallic ring is heard.

That Golden Tomorrow.

It is easy to believe in that golden tomorrow. To young people particularly, the future seems bright with promise, no matter what the complexion of the present. But it should be remembered that tomorrow is likely to have a strong resemblance to today, and that the future is made golden by ardent work in the present.

BIG CROWD ATTENDED MEETING

\$500.00 Worth of Stamps
Were Sold As Result
Of Speeches.

JACKIES FURNISH MUSIC

S. A. Hawthorn with his staff of able speakers and his Jackie band from the Great Lakes Naval Training station held a very interesting meeting at this place Tuesday evening. This was the sixth in his series of nine meetings which he is holding at various places in the county in the interests of the Thrift Stamp drive and it is safe to say that at no place has he been met with a more enthusiastic crowd.

The meeting was preceded by a short open air concert, held on the J. J. Morley lawn, and when the band marched into the Crystal Theatre the place was very quickly filled to its capacity and many people unable to gain entrance were obliged to depart.

The meeting was opened by some good lively band music, and a short time was given over to community singing led by G. A. Albrecht, Sec'y of the Y. M. C. A., of Waukegan. B. A. Munson gave a short address which was straight to the point. In a few words he told of the numbers of our boys "over there" and of their need of the support of the people "over here."

H. A. Hawthorn then took the platform and when he had finished there was no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to the direction in which their duty lay. He made a direct plea to the people of Antioch to stand behind his boy and every other American boy who is taking his part in the world's great conflict.

At the close of his talk the band furnished music while the pledges were being taken and the stamps handed out. One enthusiastic stranger thinking that the sales were going too slow jumped into the aisle and assuming that the audience were passengers on a train he gave an exhibition of the line of talk that he handed out at every opportunity and which enabled him to sell \$10,000 worth of thrift stamps on trains every month. After resuming his seat he was called upon to give his name, but refused to do so merely saying that he was not selling stamps for glory but for the sake of his three brothers over there.

One \$100.00 pledge was made and several \$25.00 pledges were taken besides the sales of smaller denominations. All together the sales of the evening amounted to \$565.00.

Fox Lake Meeting a Success

Fox Lake is surely a patriotic town. Last Friday night S. A. Hawthorn and B. A. Munson of Waukegan visited that village and held a meeting in Willis' pavilion, for the purpose of stimulating the sale of thrift stamps. At the close of the meeting, the owner announced that the only way the crowd could dance was to buy thrift stamps, and that after making a purchase they could dance free.

One man set the ball rolling by putting down \$100, and calling for some one to match it, he quickly got his match so the sale started off briskly with \$200 worth. A fifty dollar sale was made next and that too was quickly matched, then the smaller sales began to roll in. This meeting was declared to be one of the most successful of the series.

To Calculate Interest.

A rule often recommended for calculating interest for short periods is as follows: To find the interest of any given sum for any number of days, multiply the principal by the number of days and divide as follows: At 5 per cent, by 72; at 6 per cent, by 60; at 7 per cent, by 52; at 8 per cent, by 45, and at 9 per cent, by 40.

Two Extremes.

When the world is inclined to favor it overrates as much as it will under rate when it disfavors.

That's Right.

Men seldom, or rather never for length of time and deliberately, rebel against anything that does not deserve rebelling against.

LAKE VILLA BAIS RENEWED

T. D. Sexton Sold His
Entire In To The
Locale

F. M. HAM PRESIDENT

On Saturday, the people of Lake Villa bunding country once more enjoyed their bank swing open picnic. After having been closed several weeks by the State Banker during which time the entire went through a process of organization whereby the capital and the last share passed to the local people. T. D. Sexton sold practically all of the stock of which was organized by him sold to some seventy-six people town and surrounding country, the stock of the Bank.

The transaction effected on Wednesday that on Saturday the doors opened entirely new management.

The directors elected at the first meeting: Charles H. Stratton, J. K. and Frank M. Hamlin. The who will have charge of the bank President, Frank M. Hamlin; Sec'y, Chas. H. Stratton; Cashier, A. W. Awer.

To these and to the committees selected in a great deal of credit is due for this matter was handled. A work and a great amount of had to be taken care of and visitors whose money became in the closing of the Bank, that they have been rendered service which has saved them a part of all they may have had at the time the doors were closed.

The stock holders show among its subscribers all of the business men, well to farmers, and not a few of the laoperty owners who have their homes in Lake Villa, but their place of business is in Chicago who change their place of business. Deering, whose generous assistance getting the bank on its feet was forgotten by those who worked, E. J. Lehman, O. Wynn, Mrs. A. Lehman, Mrs. O. Wynn, Herman Wendland, Edithing, E. L. Wald, C. H. Strand Frank M. Hamlin are those ten shares or more.

Three of the bank can now be assured the people of Lake Villa can feel that they have risen to the occasion and by pulling together have through this trying time not by dual effort, but by good whole by team work. And with this feeling the people success is sure.

"His Farmer" Answers The "B" Question

James recently sent a communication to the "Illinois Farmer" in reply to the "B" on the oat leaves. reply is as follows:

Quincy, Ill.
July 27, 1918

M. C. James,
Antioch Ill.

Sir: Replying to your favor will state that I very frequently have the letter "B" on the blades. I remember it every since I was a boy, though it is not always present. I know no particular reason why it should there.

Yours Very Truly
Illinois Farmer Co.
A. O. Arnold, Mgr.

Standard Specifics.

Some facetious persons want to know what we polish the seat of our pants with to make them so bright and shiny. It's no "get-slick-quick" preparation, but an intangible and natural element known as temperitrus.—Houston Post.

Talent.

Talent is what enables the man who writes you a letter about cord tires to make you think you need five new ones right away, though before you received his communication, your heart had beat high with hope that the ones you had would last through the season.

Eugene Ramaker Listed

Among The Missing

In Monday's casualty list there appeared under the head of missing, the name of Eugene Ramaker of Waukegan. General Pershing having wired that the young Waukeganite has been missing since July 3. The young man, who is twenty-one years of age has a number of relatives in the vicinity of Antioch and Grass Lake. His step mother was formerly Mrs. Minnie Huber of this village, who moved away at the time of her marriage to Mr. Ramaker. They have since made their home at Waukegan.

He enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guard two years ago or when the war department decided to send Pershing into Mexico to capture Villa following the murderous attack of the greasers on a frontier city. Raymaker saw action on the Mexican border and just before war was declared on Germany by the United States he was mustered out of service with the 127th Wisconsin National Guard.

Immediately after a state of war was declared between United States and Germany the young soldier was recalled for service. The 127th Wisconsin National Guard was one of the first American companies to see actual fighting on the west front. This company was made a part of the great Rainbow division and Raymaker fought along side of the Waukegan boys who are with Lieutenant Colonel A. V. Smith.

His father, had a premonition that something had happened to his son. A few weeks ago he had his first dream. He dreamed that Eugene had become separated from his company. The dream was realistic in every detail, and Mr. Ramaker told relatives the next day that he was positive that something had happened to Eugene.

Woman's Committees

Met Tuesday.

Mrs. B. A. Munson presided over the meeting of county and township chairmen of the Woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, Tuesday afternoon in the Waukegan Chamber of Commerce rooms.

Reports were all excellent. Mrs. A. Aldis of Lake Forest, gave an interesting account of the work accomplished, this including the establishment of a community cannery and two demonstrations each week in conservation and food substitution.

Mrs. Supple reported the women of Deerfield 98 per cent loyal in registering for war service.

Reports of war gardens, food and fuel conservation were made by Mrs. Wynn and Mrs. Chandler of Waukegan; Mrs. Cook and Miss Dymond of Ellettsville; Mrs. Harding, Area; Mrs. Schank, Libertyville; Mrs. Knowles, Vernon, and Miss Poole, Wauconda.

Mrs. Hatch, formerly county chairman and Mrs. MacDougald of Idaho, spoke encouragingly of the work of the Woman's Committee. Mr. Tibbals, garden director of the county, gave a practical talk.

The afternoon session was completed by a vivid, snappy talk by Mrs. Hamilton of Chicago, on the Chicago committee and its successes.

The next county meeting will be in Area on the fourth Tuesday in August.

Married Men Are Re-classed

Under orders from Washington to reclassify all men of draft age, who have married since the military service law, the draft boards have been working on the task for several weeks and have practically completed it.

All men registered last June, who have married since Jan. 15, 1918, are to go into class one immediately, regardless of claims of dependency.

Men of the first draft, who registered in 1917 and married after May 18, 1918, have been placed in class one, unless clear evidence of dependency has been presented and the board is satisfied the marriage was not to evade the draft. All who have shown dependency have been placed in class two.

An Evening Frolic at Fox Lake

Mrs. P. H. Joyce and Mrs. J. L. Shaw will give an evening frolic at their home on Fox Lake, Saturday evening, Aug. 3. Everything has been planned to give everyone the best kind of a time. There will be more attractions than are usually found at a country fair. Don't fail to see the gaily attired pig and there will be lots of other funny sights. Dancing will be indulged in and refreshments will be served. Good lively music has been provided for the occasion, and the affair promises to be one of the biggest social affairs of the season.

Daily Thought.

These are the times that try men's souls.—Thomas Paine.

NEWS

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many
Items of Different Events
Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Charles W. Nash, president of the Nash Motor Co., of Kenosha, has been called to become assistant on the United States air craft production board.

Racine's honor flag now contains nine golden stars—that many of her soldier boys having made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

The assessed valuation of all property in the city of Delavan is in round numbers \$3,700,000 an increase over last year of \$450,000.

It is expected that the new city census, now being taken at Waukegan, will show that place to have a population of nearly 35,000.

The fifty head of calves and yearlings imported from the Isle of Guernsey by the Tilden farms, Delavan, arrived in good condition. The cattle were on the way for nearly two months.

A letter has just been received by his parents from Private Arthur Daley of Wauconda, who was wounded on June 14. His injuries consist of wounds of his right leg and arm, caused by shrapnel.

A number of the female employees of the Oliver typewriter factory at Woodstock appeared at their work benches last week wearing "overettes." This new apparel for working girls is becoming quite general throughout the entire country.

The Red Cross white elephant sale just closed at Oconomowoc brought \$4,449 and those who conducted the sale have hopes of reaching the \$5,000 mark. Among books sold was a history of England over 200 years old which brought \$25.

A farmer near our village recently hired a lad to help him do chores. One morning he told him to take some salt and salt a calf out in the pasture. The boy took a quart of salt with him and thoroughly rubbed it all over the calf, working it into the hair. A gang of colts in the pasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked all the hair off the calf and nearly took the hide off, too.—Hustisford News.

Episcopal Bazaar, and Entertainment

Don't forget the bazaar on Wednesday, August 14, opening at 10:30 a. m. All kinds of pretty articles at a reasonable price. A scene from Holland and all kinds of dolls. A window garden, fortune telling, candy kitchen and the Goose head. Entertainment at 8:15 p. m., 25 and 10 cents. This is a cantata, patriotic drill and songs. A grand ball in the evening with Jackie band music. Come one and all for a good time to help a good cause.

Lotus Beds in Full Bloom

The lotus beds are now in full bloom, and last Sunday over five hundred people from Kenosha, Waukegan and other places visited Grass Lake for the purpose of viewing these wonderful flowers. Every visitor carried away a generous bouquet of the rare blossoms.

"Self."

If your house looks so and so, it is because you are so and so. There is no way of separating yourself from the envelope of appearances that you've chosen to surround yourself with. Your "self" is simply the cluster of circumstances that you have culled from the rich welter of the world to put into the make-up of your life.—Exchange.

What It Shows.

The woman who worries overmuch about the kind of hat she is going to wear shows that the hat will be worth a good deal more than the head it is to cover.—New York Mail.

Something New in Divorce Cases.

Mrs. Johnson—"Sistah Martha has jest got a divorce 'rum her husband." Mrs. Jackson—"You don't say. How much amonies did de cou't grant her?"—Boston Transcript.

"Outwitting the Hun"

By LIEUTENANT PAT BRIEN

(Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien)

FROM A PRISON CAMP O'BRIEN WATCHES LAST FIGHT AND FATAL FALL OF HIS CHUM, PAUL RANEY.

Synopsis.—Pat O'Brien, a resident of Moline, Ill., after seeing service in the American flying corps on the Mexican border in 1916, joins the British Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and after a brief training period is sent to France. He is assigned to a squadron in active flyers, from which he emerges victorious. Finally, in a fight with four German flyers, O'Brien is shot down. He falls 8,000 feet and, escaping hospital, with a bullet hole in his mouth.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

When my "chummy enemy" first started his conversation with me, the German doctor in charge reprimanded him for talking to me, but he paid no attention to the doctor, showing that some real Americanism had soaked into his system while he had been in the U. S. A. I asked him one day what he thought the German people would do after the war; if he thought they would make Germany a republic, and much to my surprise he said very bitterly, "If I had my way about it, I would make her a republic today and hang the Kaiser in the bargain." And yet he was considered an excellent soldier. I concluded, however, that he must have been a German socialist, though he never told me so. On one occasion I asked him for his name, but he said that I would probably never see him again and it didn't matter what his name was. I did not know whether he meant that the Germans would starve me out, or just what was on his mind, for at that time I am sure he did not figure on dying. The first two or three days I was in the hospital I thought surely he would be up and gone long before I was, but blood poisoning set in about that time, and just a few hours before I left for Courtrai he died.

One of those days, while my wound was still very troublesome, I was given an apple; whether it was just to torment me, knowing that I could not eat it, or whether for some other reason, I do not know. But anyway a German flying officer there had several in his pockets and gave me a nice one. Of course there was no chance of my eating it, so when the officer had gone and I discovered this San Francisco fellow looking at it rather longingly, I picked it up, intending to toss it over to him. But he shook his head and said, "If this was San Francisco I would take it, but I cannot take it from you here." I was never able to understand just why he refused the apple, for he was usually sociable and a good fellow to talk to, but apparently he could not forget that I was his enemy. However, that did not stop one of the orderlies from eating the apple.

One practice about the hospital impressed me particularly. That was, if a German soldier did not stand much chance of recovering sufficiently to take his place again in the war, the doctors did not exert themselves to see that he got well. But if a man had a fairly good chance of recovering and they thought he might be of some further use, everything that medical skill could possibly do was done for him. I don't know whether this was done under orders or whether the doctors just followed their own inclinations in such cases.

My teeth had been badly jarred up from the shot, and I hoped that I might have a chance to have them fixed when I reached Courtrai, the prison where I was to be taken. So I asked the doctor if it would be possible for me to have this work done there, but he very curtly told me that, although there were several dentists at Courtrai, they were busy enough fixing the teeth of their own men without bothering about mine. He also added that I would not have to worry about my teeth; that I wouldn't be getting so much food that they would be put out of commission by working overtime. I wanted to tell him that from the way things looked he would not be wearing his out very soon either.

My condition improved during the next two days, and on the fourth day of my captivity I was well enough to write a brief message to my squadron, reporting that I was a prisoner of war and "feeling fine," although, as a matter of fact, I was never so depressed in my life. I realized, however, that if the message reached my comrades it would be relayed to my mother in Moline, Ill., and I did not want to worry her more than was absolutely necessary. It was enough for her to know that I was a prisoner. She did not have to know that I was wounded.

I had hopes that my message would be carried over the lines and dropped by one of the German flying officers. That is a courtesy which is usually practiced on both sides. I recalled how patiently we had waited in our airframe for news of our men who had failed to return, and I could picture my squadron speculating on my fate. That is one of the saddest things connected with service in the R. F. C. You don't care much what happens to

you, but the constant casualties among your friends are very depressing. You go out with your "flight" and get into a muck. You get scattered, and when your formation is broken up you finally wing your way home alone. Perhaps you are the first to land. Soon another machine shows in the sky, then another, and you patiently wait for the rest to appear. Within an hour, perhaps, all have shown up save one, and you begin to speculate and wonder what has happened to him. Has he lost his way? Has he been landed at some other airfield? Did the Hun get him?

When darkness comes you realize that, at any rate, he won't be back that night, and you hope for a telephone call from him telling of his whereabouts.

If the night passes without sign or word from him, he is reported as missing and then you watch for his casualty to appear in the war office lists. One day, perhaps a month later, a message is dropped over the line by the German flying corps with a list of pilots captured or killed by the Huns, and then, for the first time, you know definitely why it was your comrade over the line with his squadron.

I was still musing over this melancholy phase of the scout's life when an orderly told me there was a beautiful battle going on in the air, and he volunteered to help me outside the hospital that I might witness it, and I readily accepted his assistance.

That afternoon I saw one of the greatest fights I ever expect to witness. There were six of our machines against perhaps sixteen Huns. From the type of the British machines I knew that they might possibly be from my own aerodrome. Two of our machines had been apparently picked out by six of the Huns and were bearing the brunt of the fight. The contest seemed to me to be so unequal that victory for our men was hardly to be thought of, and yet at one time they so completely outmaneuvered the Huns that I thought their superior skill might save the day for them, despite the fact that they were so hopelessly outnumbered. One thing I was sure of: they would never give in.

Of course, it would have been a comparatively simple matter for our men, when they saw how things were going, against them, to have turned their noses down, landed behind the German lines and given themselves up as the R. F. C.

A battle of this kind seldom lasts many minutes, although every second seems like an hour to those who participate in it, and even onlookers suffer more thrills in the course of the struggle than they would ordinarily experience in a lifetime. It is apparently even to a novice that the loser's fate is death.

Of course, the Germans around the hospital were all watching and rooting for their comrades, but the English, too, had one sympathizer in that group who made no effort to stifle his admiration for the bravery his countrymen were displaying.

The end came suddenly. Four machines crashed to earth almost simultaneously. It was an even break—two of theirs and two of ours. The others apparently returned to their respective lines.

The wound in my mouth made it impossible for me to speak, but by means of a pencil and paper I requested one of the German officers to find out for me who the English officers were who had been shot down.

A little later he returned and handed me a photograph taken from the body of one of the victims. It was a picture of Paul Raney of Toronto, and myself, taken together! Poor Raney! He was the best friend I had and one of the best and bravest men who ever fought in France.

It was he, I learned long after, who, when I was reported missing, had sent over all my belongings and signed memorandum—which is now in my possession. Poor fellow, he little realized then that but a day or two later he would be engaged in his last heroic battle with me a helpless onlooker!

The same German officer who brought me the photograph also drew a map for me of the exact spot where Raney was buried in Flanders. I guarded it carefully all through my subsequent adventures and finally turned it over to his father and mother when I visited them in Toronto to per-

form the hardest and saddest I have ever been called upon to perform—to confirm to them in the tidings of poor Paul's death.

The other British pilot who was also from my squadron and I knew well—Lieutenant Kelts—myself only a few hours before I was one of the star pilots of old and had been in many a battle before, but this time it was too great for him. He was a wonderful fighter and he gave up

Photograph of Official Map, Giving an Inventory of the Personal Belongings of Lieutenant Raney, Which Were Turned Over to Lieutenant Raney When O'Brien Reported Missing on August 17, 1917.

As I had not, my helmet being the only thing I had worn over the lines. I was compelled either to go bareheaded or wear the red cap of the Bavarian whom I had shot down on that memorable day. It can be imagined how I looked attired in a British uniform and a bright red cap. Wherever I was taken my outfit aroused considerable curiosity among the Belgians and German soldiers. When I arrived at prison that day I still wore this cap, and as I was taken into the courtyard, my overcoat covering my uniform, all that the British officers, who happened to be sunning themselves in the courtyard, could see was the red cap. They afterwards told me they wondered who the "bug Hun" was with the bandage on his mouth. This cap I managed to keep with me, but was never allowed to wear it on the walks we took. I either went bareheaded or borrowed a cap from some other prisoner.

At certain hours each day the prisoners were allowed to mingle in the courtyard, and on the first occasion of this kind I found that there were 11 prisoners imprisoned there besides myself. They had here interpreters who should speak all languages. One of them was a mere boy who had been born in Jersey City, N. J., and had all his life in America until the beginning of 1914. Then he moved with his folks to Germany, and when he became of military age the Huns forced him into the army. I think if the truth were known he would much rather have been fighting for America against her.

Whether it was because I was an American or because I was a flyer, I don't know, but this rule was not followed in my case. I remained there weeks.

During this period Courtrai was constantly bombed by our airmen. Not a day or night passed without one more air raid. In the two weeks as there I counted 21 of them. The town suffered a great deal of damage. Recently our people were aware that the Germans had a lot of troops concentrated in this town and besides the headquarters staff was stationed there. Kaiser himself visited Courtrai when I was in the prison, I was told by one of the interpreters, but he didn't come, and for obvious reasons I couldn't call on him.

Courtyard was not a very popular place during air raids. Several times when our airmen raided that

section in the day time I went out and watched the machines and the shrapnel bursting all around; but the Germans did not crowd out there, for their own antiaircraft guns were hammering away to keep our planes as high in the sky as possible, and shells were likely to fall in the prison yard any moment. Of course I watched these battles at my own risk. Many nights from my prison window I watched with peculiar interest the air raids carried on, and it was a wonderful sight with the German searchlights playing on the sky, the "flaming ovens" fired high and the burst of the antiaircraft guns, but rather an uncomfortable sensation when I realized that perhaps the very next minute a bomb might be dropped on the building in which I was a prisoner. But perhaps all of this was better than no excitement at all, for prison life soon became very monotonous.

One of the hardest things I had to endure throughout the two weeks I spent there was the sight of the Hun machines flying over Courtrai, knowing that perhaps I never would have another chance to fly, and I used to sit by the hour watching the German machines maneuvering over the prison, as they had an airfield not far away and every afternoon the students—or I took them for students because their flying was very poor—appeared over the town. One certain Hun seemed to find particular satisfaction in flying right down over the prison nightly, for my special discomfort and benefit, it seemed, as if he knew an airman imprisoned there was vainly longing to try his wings again over their lines. But I used to console myself by saying: "Never mind, old boy, there was never a bird whose wings could not be clipped if they get him just right, and your turn will come some day."

One night there was an exceptionally heavy air raid going on. A number of German officers came into my room, and they all seemed very much frightened. I jokingly remarked that it would be fine if our airmen hit the old prison—the percentage would be very satisfactory—one English officer and about ten German ones. They didn't seem to appreciate the joke, however, and, indeed, they were apparently too much alarmed at what was going on overhead to laugh even at their own jokes. Although these night raids seem to take all the starch out of the Germans while they are going on, the officers were usually as brave as lions the next day and spoke contemptuously of the raid of the night before.

I saw thousands of soldiers in Courtrai, and although they did not impress me as having very good or abundant food, they were fairly well clothed. I do not mean to imply that conditions pointed to an early end of the war. On the contrary, from what I was able to observe on that point, unless the Huns have an absolute crop failure they can, in my opinion, go on for years! The idea of our being able to win the war by starving them out strikes me as ridiculous. This is a war that must be won by fighting, and the sooner we realize that fact the sooner it will be over.

Rising hour in the prison was seven o'clock. Breakfast came at eight. This consisted of a cup of coffee and nothing else. If the prisoner had the foresight to save some bread from the previous day, he had bread for breakfast also, but that never happened in my case. Sometimes we had two cups of coffee, that is, near-coffee.

For lunch they gave us hulled sugar beets or some other vegetable, and once in a while some kind of pickled meat, but that happened very seldom. We also received a third of a loaf of bread—war bread. This war bread was as heavy as a brick, black and sour. It was supposed to last us from noon one day to noon the next. Except for some soup, this was the whole lunch menu.

Dinner came at 5:30 p. m., when we sometimes had a little jam made out of sugar beets, and a preparation called tea, which you had to shake vigorously or it settled in the bottom of the cup, and then about all you had was hot water. This "tea" was a sad blow to the Englishmen. If it hadn't been called tea they wouldn't have felt so badly about it, perhaps, but it was adding insult to injury to call that stuff "tea," which with them is almost a national institution.

Sometimes with this meal they gave us butter instead of jam, and once in a while we had some kind of canned meat.

This comprised the usual run of entablatures for the day—I can eat more than that for breakfast! In the days that were to come I learned that I was to fare considerably worse.

We were allowed to send out and buy a few things, but as most of the prisoners were without funds this was but an empty privilege. Once I took advantage of the privilege to send my shoes to a Belgian shoemaker to be half-soled. They charged me 20 marks—\$5!

No. 56 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps.
I. N. B. Y. O. F. K. I.
2/Lieut. A. O. R. F. G. (S. R.) Reported missing 17-8-17

Pa. Trunk.
Pyjamas.
Pants.
Combinations.
Shirt.
Shorts.
Trousers.
Civilian clothes.
Tunic.
Boots.
Warm Coat.
Goggles.
Spine Belt.
Nitrific.
ts.

2/Lieut. R. F. G.
Major.
No. 56 Squadron, Royal Flying Corps.

Once in a while a Belgian Ladies' Relief society visited the prison and brought us handkerchiefs, American soap—which sells at about \$1.50 a bar in Belgium—toothbrushes and other little articles, all of which were supplied by the American relief committee or not I don't know. At any rate, these gifts were mighty useful and were very much appreciated.

One day I offered a button off my uniform to one of these Belgian ladies as a souvenir, but a German guard saw me and I was never allowed to go near the visitors afterwards.

The sanitary conditions in this prison camp were excellent as a general proposition. One night, however, I discovered that I had been captured by "cooties."

This was a novel experience to me and one that I would have been very willing to have missed, because in the flying corps our airdromes are a number of miles back of the lines and we have good billets and our acquaintance with such things as "cooties" and other unwelcome visitors is very limited.

When I discovered my condition, I made a holler and roused the guard, and right then I got another example of German efficiency.

This guard seemed to be even more perturbed about my complaint than I myself, evidently fearing that he would be blamed for my condition.

The commandant was summoned and I could see that he was very angry. Someone undoubtedly got a severe reprimand for it.

I was taken out of my cell by a guard with a rifle and conducted about a quarter of a mile from the prison to an old factory building which had been converted into an elaborate fumigating plant. There I was given a pickle bath in some kind of solution, and while I was absorbing it my clothes, bed clothes and whatever else had been in my cell was being put through another fumigating process.

While I was waiting for my things to dry—it took perhaps half an hour—I had a chance to observe about one hundred other victims of "cooties"—German soldiers who had become infested in the trenches. We were all nude, of course, but apparently it was not difficult for them to recognize me as a foreigner even without my uniform, for none of them made any attempt to talk to me, although they were very busy talking about me. I could not understand what they were saying, but I knew I was the butt of most of their jokes and they made no effort to conceal the fact that I was the subject of conversation.

When I got back to my cell I found that it had been thoroughly fumigated, and from that time on I had no further trouble with "cooties" or other visitors of the same kind.

As we were not allowed to write anything but prison cards, writing was out of the question; and as we had no reading matter to speak of, reading was nil. We had nothing to do to pass away the time, so consequently cards became our only diversion, for we did, fortunately, have some of these.

There wasn't very much money as a rule in circulation, and I think for once in my life I held most of that, not due to any particular ability on my part in the game, but I happened to have several hundred francs in my pockets when shot down. But we held a lottery that was watched without quite such intense interest as that. The drawing was always held the day before to learn who was the lucky man. There was as much speculation as to who would win the prize as if it had been the finest treasure in the world. The great prize was one-third of a loaf of bread. Through some arrangement, which I never quite figured out, it happened that among the eight or ten officers who were there with me, there was always one-third of a loaf of bread over. There was just one way of getting that bread, and that was to draw lots. Consequently that was what started the lottery. I believe if a man had ever been inclined to cheat he would have been sorely tempted in this instance, but the game was played absolutely square, and if a man had been caught cheating the chances are that he would have been shunned by the rest of the officers as long as he was in prison. I was fortunate enough to win the prize twice.

As he was travelling with other prisoners toward a prison camp in the heart of Germany, O'Brien conceived the idea of leaping through the car window in a desperate attempt to gain his liberty. There was one chance in a thousand that he would escape death or recapture. O'Brien took the chance. Read about this thrilling exploit in the next installment.



Facsimile of the Check Given to Lieutenant O'Brien as a Joke by Lieutenant Dickson When They Were Fellow Prisoners at Courtrai.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

In Eastern Cuba



Scene in Eastern Cuba.

THE historic town of Baracoa may be said to be the western outpost of the Malsi district of Cuba. In an extremely isolated position, Baracoa can only be reached from other parts of the republic by water communication. The nearest railroad terminal on the north coast is Antilla (Nipe bay), and from here one is forced to take one of the coastal steamers of the Empresa Naviera de Cuba in order to get to one's destination, writes Theodore de Booy, in the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. The trip to Baracoa can also be made from the south coast by embarking at either Santiago de Cuba or Calmanera on the return voyage of the coastal steamer.

Baracoa is the oldest existing settlement in Cuba, and it was in 1512, two years before the first building was erected in Santiago de Cuba, that the conquistadores laid out the plans for the present town. That Columbus visited the harbor of Baracoa when he coasted the northern shore of Cuba on his first voyage is almost certain, and the admiral undoubtedly observed the prominent table mountain, El Yunque (the anvil), which dominates the harbor and can be seen for miles. It is claimed, in fact, that it was Columbus himself who named this peak El Yunque from its strong resemblance to an anvil, but this is more a matter of local legend than of accurate historical record. Rising to a height of over 1,800 feet, the "Anvil" is easily visible for 80 or more miles and forms an excellent landmark for mariners approaching this part of the Cuban coast. Zoologically, El Yunque offers one of the best fields in Cuba and one which has remained practically unexplored; since the days of the noted Cuban naturalist Gundlach, who explored the summit in 1850, we do not believe that this peak has been investigated.

Harbor Has Bad Reputation.

The town of Baracoa itself is situated on the shores of one of the most picturesque bays in Cuba. While the harbor offers a safe shelter to vessels during the greater part of the year, it is exposed to northeasterly gales and in consequence has a bad reputation with masters of sailing vessels. No tugboat being available, craft which have to depend on sails alone have considerable difficulty in leaving the harbor owing to its narrow mouth, and with strong northerly winds their departure becomes an impossibility. Baracoa has a population of about six thousand people, and judging from the stately buildings which can still be found must undoubtedly have lost a great deal of its former importance.

Perhaps the most important industry of Baracoa itself is a coconut-oil factory where the coconuts from the neighboring plantations are crushed in order to extract the oil from the kernels. Another export of Baracoa consists of wax, gathered from the wild bees that have built hives in the uncleaned parts of the country. These hives are located by professional wax hunters, who scale seemingly impossible rocks to secure their prize. Not infrequently the bees build their storehouses in the entrances of the limestone caves with which the countryside abounds, and in consequence visiting archeologists to this region may do well to remember that wax hunters will often be able to tell of caves which are unknown to the other inhabitants. In many of these caves one is likely to find aboriginal remains and artifacts of great archeological value.

Mata and the Yumuri.

The first village of importance to the eastward of Baracoa is Mata. This is a calling station for the banana steamers coming to Baracoa, and from here large quantities of this fruit, gathered from the surrounding country, are exported. Mata itself is but a small village of perhaps thirty houses; its harbor is too shallow to allow steamers to anchor and in consequence the bananas are carried off in lighters to the collecting steamer which lies some distance offshore. From Mata to the mouth of the Yumuri river the road follows the beach more or less, whereas the road from Baracoa to Mata allows no view of the sea. While in places progress is somewhat impeded by the heavy sand, the road from Mata to the Yumuri ferry makes up in beauty what it lacks in convenience.

The Yumuri river—and it should be

noted that Cuba boasts of two Yumuri rivers, the other one being found near Matanzas in the center of the island—has a width of about two hundred yards at the mouth with, in all seasons excepting the rainy season, a depth of not over three feet. This lack of depth is due to sand banks which form in the mouth of the river, thanks to the heavy swell which deposits large quantities of coralline sand. Some short distance from the mouth can be found a large ferry which carries the traveler and his horse to the other shore. There being no carriage roads between Baracoa and Malsi, there is of course no necessity for a bridge or for a ferry large enough to transport vehicles.

To all who have traveled in the West Indies, the mouth of the Yumuri river must forever linger in their memory as perhaps the most picturesque spot visited. With towering banks on either side, the Yumuri winds its peaceful course toward the sea, protected as it were by the deep canyon it has cut for itself during untold centuries. The very walls of this canyon are covered with verdure, with here and there a snow-white spot of limestone to show the underlying foundation and to relieve the green monotony.

On the Plateau.

The ferry once crossed, the path ascends the tableland in a dizzy zigzag which at times puts a great fear into the traveler's heart, especially so if his horse should happen to be stumble-footed. The tableland is fully 900 feet above the level of the sea and stretches from the banks of the Yumuri east to the shores of Cape Malsi. Perhaps the first thing that will strike the newcomer is the cool nights on this plateau. When Baracoa and the rest of the Cuban republic are smothering under the heat of a tropical sun, this tableland is invariably cool, and the nights are such that a blanket not only is a comfort but an actual necessity. The cold winds coming from the Atlantic through the Windward passage between Cuba and Hayti are responsible for this phenomenon and are also responsible for the destructive storms which occasionally visit this region.

The entire tableland consists of a coralline limestone formation covered with the typical red clay resulting from the decomposing rock. The land, while of course very rocky, is ideally suited for the cultivation of bananas and coffee, and the agriculture of these parts consists almost solely of these two commodities. A limited number of horses and cattle are also raised throughout this region and the horses rank among the best that can be found in Cuba. At certain times of the year the roads and woods are fairly covered with the ripe guava fruit, so much so, in fact, that the odor of the decomposing fruit becomes offensive. Alligator pears also cease to be a luxury in a land where every tenth tree in the woods bears this fruit and where one has to be careful, when the pears are in season, not to slip on the ripe pears which are scattered underfoot.

From Sabana Grande to the east, the tableland of Malsi is known as La Gran Tierra de Maya (the great land of Maya), thus named after the Maya river which finds its source here. It is here that extensive plantations are found, where coffee and bananas are raised, and it is here that in aboriginal times the Indians must have had their favorable abode.

The inhabitants of the Gran Tierra de Maya live in a manner which can only be compared to that of the patriarchs of old. Each finca (farm) is self-supporting, and it is but seldom that the proprietor seeks the busier marts of Baracoa. Where a lavish mart provides palms, which supply not only wood for the house but also roof covering, food and clothing, and calabash trees, which go far toward filling a want for kitchen utensils; where guinea grass grows like weeds and furnishes a never-failing supply of fodder for cattle and horses; where fruits are found in wild lavishness and the smallest cultivated patch will sustain a large family and where, lastly, a half-acre of coffee bushes will keep a Cuban supplied with enough pocket money to have funds to lose on the outcome of a cock fight—the favorite outdoor sport of Cuba in general and of this region in particular—it is no wonder that the inhabitant of the Gran Tierra de Maya does not wander far from his native heath.

ALLINSON GETS TERM IN PRISON

Chicago Objector to War Leaves for Federal Penitentiary to Serve 15 Years.

HE REVELED IN PUBLICITY

Was First Sentenced to Life Which Was Commuted to Fifteen Years— "Sublime Egotism of Youth" Cause of Young Man's Fall.

Rockford, Ill., July 31.—Brent Dow Allinson left for Fort Leavenworth prison to serve a 15-year sentence. He was found guilty by a court-martial at Camp Grant of resisting the United States army draft. He was originally sentenced for life. This sentence, however, was commuted to 15 years. Col. Charles R. Howland of the Three Hundred and Forty-third Infantry presided as president of the court-martial.

The sentencing of Allinson, pacifist, theorist, "advanced thinker" and egotist, came as the conclusion to some six months of dubious publicity given the collegian. His case attracted attention in Chicago, first because of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Allinson, head of the Henry Booth Settlement House. His eccentricities were regarded originally as the theoretical vapors of a misguided youth. Allinson's persistence, however, in "defying" the theories of the war, soon placed a more serious light on it.

In April Allinson was called to service. He was at the time scheduled to take a clerkship with the American legation in Bern, Switzerland. The young man's pacifist utterances cost him that berth, however. These utterances were otherwise overlooked by the government. He was "let alone" and summoned to report at Camp Grant on April 2. He failed to report. He became forthwith classed, technically, a deserter. The 24 hours leave allowance likewise expired and Allinson became a fugitive from military law.

While Chicago draft boards were stirring matters up concerning the young man, Allinson popped up in Washington. He appealed there as a conscientious objector to be allowed to join some non-combatant section of the army. For a time his appeal seemed on the verge of being granted. But when the facts came out it was seen that Allinson had failed to land.

After much discussion by the young theorist he was sent to Camp Grant. Here he was given his final chance, that of submitting to the draft law and entering the army. He refused this chance, standing by his original idea that "war was wrong" and that a man utterly opposed to the killing of other men—Germans or not—should be allowed to remain behind the firing line. He was placed in the guardhouse pending his court-martial. All efforts to turn young Allinson's opinion in the matter failed. At his court-martial the young objector "defended" himself. His defense earned him a life sentence.

WON'T RAISE RAIL FARE TAX

House Committee Tentatively Approves Present Imposts—Soldiers and Sailors Excepted.

Washington, July 31.—The house ways and means committee in considering the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, tentatively decided against making any increase in the present tax on passenger fares and freight receipts on railroads and against any increase in the tax on telephone messages. The tax on oil pipe line rates, export rates and other matters was considered but no agreement was reached. It was tentatively decided not to tax transportation of soldiers or of officers in uniform, whether traveling on official duty or on furlough. The present law taxes the tickets of men on furlough but not those on official duty.

MARINES KILL HAITI BANDITS

U. S. Soldiers of the Sea Battle Outlaws—Three Americans Are Wounded.

Washington, July 31.—Three encounters between United States marines and Dominican and Haitian bandits in Santo Domingo were reported in dispatches to the navy department. Casualties among the marines were one corporal and two privates slightly wounded. About twenty of the bandits were killed, several wounded and others captured.

English Strike Broken.

Coventry, July 31.—At a mass meeting of the strikers in the munition plants they decided to resume work immediately.

German General Punished.

Washington, July 31.—The German general, Francois, has been put on the retired list as punishment for his failure in the offensive in the region of Soissons, according to an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, received here.

Hindenburg Alive Again.

Amsterdam, July 31.—An official communication received from German main headquarters denies recent rumors concerning Field Marshal von Hindenburg's health. The communication says his health is excellent.

Army Makes Record Chase. Chicago.—The large order for bacon and canned meat—history of the 500,000 pounds of bacon and 1,000,000 pounds of canned meat—placed by the Quartermaster, U. S. A., for the Army overseas.

Louis F. Swift, jutting on this today, said that he will take the bacon from approximately 1,000,000 hogs, and if it were dropped to produce the equivalent to the total fraction of the five largest Chicago hogs for nearly five weeks. Six months will elapse before it is completed. Mr. Swift said.

"At the current day, last week, when the live stock producers at 100,000 for the necessary hogs at 100,000,000 for about 500,000 cired. The cattle will cost us much, and the hogs two and times as much as in the prior.

The whole order made up before the first of the purchase. one-fourth of the facilities have been devoted military demands. In order out the canned goods the will find it necessary to emit and day shifts of cannerystanding the fact that this are being rushed forward freely, not a single complaint received on meats delivered miles abroad.

The five pack now killing about 300,000 hogs to keep abreast of maritainic needs."

Nature.

"How do you put tree in a dogwood?" "I can tell it jrk."

For faces.

To remove pitted blackheads smear them with Cuticura. Wash off in five with Cuticura Soap and hot water free samples, address "Cuticura, X. Boston." At drugists all. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.

Time.

"What is time for mustard gas?" "Put on mask and pepper the Huns with it."

WHY WEN DREAD AGE

Don't worry! age. Don't worry about being in people's way when you are getting years. Keep your body in good and you can be as hale and hearty old days as you were when a kid every one will be glad to see you. The kidney is the cause of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper condition. Drive the poisons out of the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL HALL Capsules periodically and you will find that the system will always be in working order. Your spirits will be renewed, your muscles made stronger, your face have once more the loquacity and health. New life, strength and health will come as you take this treatment. When your first fit been restored continue for awhile a capsule or two each day. They go on in condition and prevent a relapse of your troubles. There is no guaranteed brand of Haarmen Oules, GOLD MEDAL. There are fakes on the market. Be sure you get the original GOLD MEDAL sure you get Oil Capsules. They are Imported by F. O. For sale by all first-class druggists.

Her Woe.

Mrs. X.—Is your husband still troubled by his snoring? Mrs. T.—No, but I am.

Don't put a miser at his devotion. Light have to count his money again.

In the prosperity is the advance of the income tax.

Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada



The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. M. V. MacINNIS, 178 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan Canadian Government Agents

Another Bearing Gone

Ball Bearings are all right in their place, but not in the front wheels of an automobile.

F. W. S. ADJUSTABLE ROLLER BEARINGS have ten times the wearing qualities of any ball bearing. May be installed by any one in a few minutes without cutting or changing any part of the hubs or axles.

A Positive End to Bearing Troubles

Ask your dealer or order direct, and we will mail prepaid on receipt of price; \$10.00 per set for both front wheels of Ford or Chevrolet 490 Cars.

THE BEARING SHOP, 1400 S. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

Couldn't See Her. "The jury wept when the fair defendant was telling the story of her wrongs."

"It's a man?" "No. There was one exception. A near-sighted juror had left his glasses at home and the fair defendant's charms were quite lost on him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

There is no half-way point with a woman. She is either very generous or very stingy.

The worst thing about being a hero is trying to look the part.

Watch Your Stomach In the Summer Time

Hot summer days upset the strongest stomachs as well as weak ones.

Your vital forces reach their lowest level when the weather is the hottest. Then the danger is the greatest.

You can't guard your stomach and bowels too carefully through the long, hot season. Don't take any chance. Indigestion, sour stomach, that wretched, bloated feeling, belching, food repeating, pains that claw at stomach and bowels and an endless train of stomach ills that make life miserable are greatly aggravated in the hot weather.

This year of all others—it is vital that we keep our strength and full power at work. The extra war work, change of diet—all must be looked after because they hit us in the stomach. And now

it is good news to tell you that tens of thousands are now using EATONIC—for all stomach and bowel ailments caused by too much acidity with such truly wonderful results that every one should always have it in the house. EATONIC Tablets stop the cause of indigestive and dyspeptic ailments by neutralizing the poisonous fluids, acids and gases largely the result of super-acidity. This makes the stomach pain-free and ready to perform its proper work.

You can have a good appetite in hot weather to eat the things you like when you want them if you take one or two EATONIC Tablets after each meal. Such quick, wonderful relief would seem unbelievable but for the fact that thousands of sufferers everywhere have received marvelous results from EATONIC. Obtain a large box of EATONIC Tablets from your own druggist who you know and can trust. If they fail, go back to him and he will gladly refund your money. Do this today. You will then know what real stomach comfort means in hot weather.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

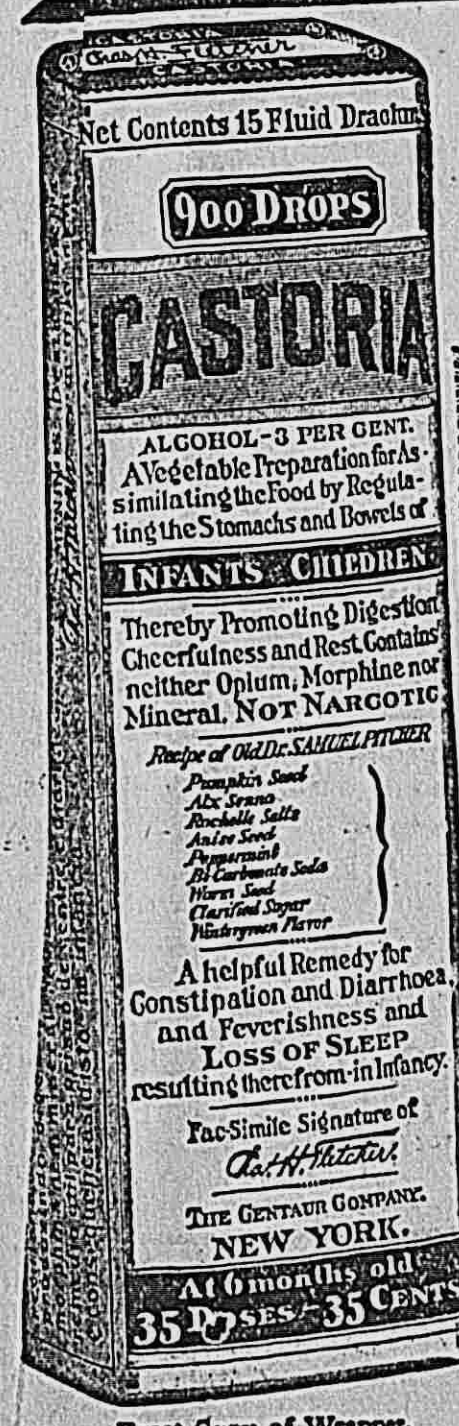
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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Antioch's Candidate for County Treasurer

Four years ago he received the very loyal support of a great group of friends and acquaintances. Since that time he has built up a substantial business in this village, and believes that all who supported him four years ago will support him at the present time.

He proposes to conduct a clean cut campaign, using no personalities. If elected, he promises the voters of Lake county to place the county money in safe depositories and to obtain for the public money the largest commercial rate of interest possible.

He may not be able to meet all the voters of Lake county, but promises as efficient an administration of the office of County Treasurer, if elected, as he has maintained in the transaction of his own business.

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CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

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Electric Cooking Utensils

They are distinctly economical; their use of current in performing the task set for them is short, which means the quantity is small. Ask for their

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Just ask anyone who owns a toaster, or percolator, or grill, or disc stove.

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The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFELDT, W. M.

IDA OSBORN, Sec'y

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BOMBAY CITY

Beautiful City Owe Much Parsis.

Unthinkable of Silence Still Maintains Most Fashionable District—Popow Million.

Bombay nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants. At the beginning of the nineteenth century already had 200,000 and at the end of the century counted 959,537 souls. Elean in Egan writes in the Saturday Post. Nearly 700,000 of Hindus and 150,000 are Moslems, while less than 10,000 are Parsis, counting both pure European blood.

There are 9,000 Parsis, and the Parsis are interesting and important to the community. It is to Britive and example and to Parsis, intelligence and generosity Bombay owes the fact of her existence as one of the most beautiful in the world.

Yet the Parsis maintain the unthinkable to silence in the heart and Bombay's most fashionable district; the towers of silence the Parsis dead are disposed of forever hovering kites, which on occasion grow and drop human little bones in the flowering gardens of the great on Mala. But what would you? The silence is unthinkable only Christian mind. To the mind Parsis all other methods of disposal are unthinkable.

The Parsis are careless referred to as Jews or are grouped with Jews, of whom there are a good many in Bombay. But the faith of the Parsis is not the Jewish faith. The Zoroastrians—worshippers of fire as the truest manifestation of the Almighty—and they came from Persia into India about the middle of the seventh century. They began to be grossly persecuted by the Mohammedan conquerors of Sassanian empire.

But they were not always by the Mohammedans, and the Parsis along with the Hindus and the British power became predominant in India. But they were purely British long before the rest of India was anything but a happy hunting ground for Englishmen, and the Parsis along with the Hindus and the British power became predominant in India. But they were purely British long before the rest of India was anything but a happy hunting ground for Englishmen, and the Parsis along with the Hindus and the British power became predominant in India.

Many of them are of the finest type and the distinguishable by their long coats and the curious stiff black like hats they wear. Their homes are most pretentious in the city—set along side British palaces—most fashionable districts; they control a tremendous percentage of the city's commerce and trade.

A Parsi address Brand Whitlock an address in Washington: "My war experience done me good. They have bred my mind. I am a writer rather a politician, and we writers live restricted lives."

"You know the story of Carlyle and his sound-proof room. He had a room for himself on top of his house. The room had windows, but only a skylight illuminating purposes. To an editor from Craigenputtock the rows shown proudly by Carlyle, the visitor gave a cackling laugh said: "My conscience, this! Here ye may write and stult the rest of yer life and nobody a bit the wiser!"

Children's Savings Bank More than 40,000 children under sixteen years of age have savings accounts in the Los Angeles banks. They have more than \$1,000,000 on deposit, or an average of some over \$25 each. One thirteen-year-old youngster is credited with heading list. He has nearly \$2,000 on deposit, from a beginning made with cents when he was seven years old.

Many of the Los Angeles make special provisions for the savings accounts of children and in addition to accepting savings accounts teach lessons of thrift in their advising matter. They also lend encouragement to thrift propaganda in public schools and children's organizations.

The Supreme Tea I was at a strange little eating in Ohio, and just before the eating in woman came up with a vernal expression on her face and said "I am just going to tell you this, I had to give my boy. He was dead and I had no choice. But I would give my food for anybody." It ended as her food was as more val to her than her boy. "But won't please come to the meeting and hear what I have to tell you about how it is over there?" I asked. She came; I after the meeting she came to me and said: "I am just going to tell you that I am going to change my mind. I will go without some of the things." Mrs. A. Burnett-Smith, in the Atlantic

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR

Little Village of Oberammergau Has Received Spiritual and Physical Blow.

Oberammergau, the little village in Bavaria that became world-famous as the home of the Passion Play, is virtually a deserted village where sorrow broods. All of its male inhabitants capable of bearing arms have entered the ranks of the Bavarian army, and many have fallen in battle.

Miss Madeleine Doty, who has visited the village, in recording her experiences relates a conversation that she had with a waitress at the little hotel.

"The town is sad," we averred. "Why shouldn't it be?" she retorted. "We have lost so much."

"How many men have gone to war?" we asked.

"Every one under 45. Five hundred and fifty out of a population of 1800."

We paused a moment. It seemed brutal to go on now, but we wanted information.

"There were 40 killed and 45 wounded the first year. I don't know the number now."

"Will there ever be another Passion Play?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "How can I tell? Some of the players and musicians have lost an arm or a leg and others are dead. The town no longer has any money."

We pushed back our chairs and went out into the golden sunshine. No one moved about the streets. It was like a village swept by a plague and deserted. War has been a special disaster to Oberammergau. It has dealt a blow at its spiritual as well as its physical welfare.—Atlantic Monthly.

Legend of Alsace.

There is a quaint old legend of Alsace concerning a family of giants who, once upon a time, lived in a certain castle in a certain valley of the old country. The moral of the story seems appropriate at a time when the French minister of agriculture, to mention but one of the allies, is making special effort to encourage the cultivation of land.

The giants lived, says the legend, far from the peasants of the plain, and one day the daughter of the house, who, though quite a child, was already 30 feet high, strolled toward the plain and saw a laborer peacefully plowing his field. She picked up the peasant, the horse and the plow and put them in her pinafore and returned to the castle to show what she had found to her father.

"What you think is but a toy," said the giant, "is what produces the food which enables us to live. Put back the laborer and his horse where you found them." From that time onward, adds the tale, the peasants were never more molested by the giants.—Christian Science Monitor.

German Morals.

A senator was talking at a tea in Providence about the Germans. "I heard a young lady schoolteacher tell a story the other day," he said, "which brought the Germans vividly to my mind."

"The young lady said she came upon two of her pupils one afternoon in a wood. The older pupil was eating a stick of candy. The younger one was howling with rage and grief on the ground. The young lady inquired into the matter and soon learned how the land lay."

"Gus," she said to the older boy, indignantly, 'do you think it's fair to take Tommy's stick of candy away from him?' "Fair?" said Gus, as he sucked away. "I don't have to be fair. I can lick him."—Washington Star.

Women Soldiers.

There were literally scores of women who served in the Northern and Southern armies. Since the war with Germany began more than one woman has been discovered in a soldier's uniform. One, at least, got almost to France before she was detected. We men of America who, for whatever reasons, are not in the military service honor very greatly the Russian women who entered the army in the hope of inspiring the men of Russia. We beg to assure them that in case of desperate need the women of America would not hesitate to serve also in the war against the Hun. They have proved their valor in past wars.

Voluntary Rationing.

Controller Hoover congratulated a Washington gathering on the success of the voluntary rationing system.

"The observance of voluntary rationing has been universal," he said. "I heard the other day of a tiny urchin on a picnic in the country who ran to his mother with tears in his eyes. 'What's the matter?' his mother asked."

"The urchin held out a swollen finger and shouted indignantly: 'Them bees! Today is a meatless Tuesday, and them bees ain't observin' it!'"

In Plain Sight.

Willie Stone had been sent on an errand to the home of the rich Mr. Lott. He returned with the astonishing news that "Mr. Lott was going blind."

"What makes you think that?" his father asked.

"The way he talked," said Willie. "When I went into the room where he wanted to see me, he said, 'Boy, where is your hat?' and there it was on my head all the time!"—Harper's Magazine.



Profits and Prices

Profits may be considered from two angles:

- 1st—Their effect on prices;
- 2nd—As a return to investors.

When profits are small as compared with sales, they have little effect on prices.

Swift & Company's profits are only a fraction of a cent per pound on all products sold, and if eliminated entirely would have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company paid 10 per cent dividends to over 20,000 stockholders out of its 1917 profits. It also had to build extensions and improvements out of profits; to finance large stocks of goods made necessary by unprecedented requirements of the United States and Allied Governments; and to provide protection against the day of declining markets.

Is it fair to call this profiteering?

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Lightless Nights Effective Beginning Monday, July 29

To aid in conserving fuel for war purposes, the United States Fuel Administrator has ordered the restriction of all out-door and display illumination.

Effective July 29th, and until further notice, Monday and Tuesday nights of each week will be observed as "Lightless Nights." On these nights out-door illumination of advertisements, announcements and signs, and external lighting of buildings for ornamental purposes, are to be discontinued.

The use of light for illumination or display in shop windows and store windows, or for signs in show windows is to be discontinued from sunrise to sunset every day, as well as on "Lightless nights."

Copy of the order of the United States Fuel Administration may be obtained from our General Office Chicago

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois

Local and Personal Happenings

Arthur Edgar was in Milwaukee on Wednesday.

Horace Adams spent the fore part of this week at Oshkosh.

L. H. Richardson of Bay City, Mich., is the guest of relatives here.

County Surveyor Charles Russell and wife spent last Tuesday at Orchardside.

J. B. Richards has been called to LaSalle, Ill., by the serious illness of his father.

Monday at the Majestic Belle Bennett in "Fuel of Life and the official war review.

Remember the "Allies Official War Review" at the Majestic every Monday evening.

Mr. Murphy of Evanston spent the fore part of this week with the Horan family here.

Mrs. J. C. James left last week for Roanoke, Va., for an extended visit with her sister.

Father Joseph Savage of Chicago spent a few days the latter part of last week at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harrison and daughter attended the chautauqua at Grayslake, Wednesday evening.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238.

The official board meeting of the M. E. church will be held on Monday evening, Aug. 6, at 8:00 o'clock.

Saturday at the Majestic, The Doctor and the Woman from May Roberts Rinehart celebrated novel "K" Admission 11 and 22 cents.

Miss Marie Johonnott of Chicago spent Sunday with her mother here. She is now employed by Depot Quartermasters Corps of the U. S. A.

Through a mistake made by our informant we last week stated that the Ladies Aid cleared about \$250 at their bazaar. The correct figures are \$350.

There will be a special meeting of the Guild, at the home of Mrs. Claude Brogan, Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 7. All members are requested to be present.

A letter received from Will Davis this (Thursday) morning, states that he is on the Austrian front, is feeling fine and glad to be taking part in the world's war.

The attendance at the M. E. Sunday School for July was over 50% in advance of July 1917, and was the largest attendance for the month on the records of the school.

The boys of the B. H. C. Mystic together with Mr. Kolkebeck, enjoyed a hike to Case's woods, starting Wednesday morning and returning home some time today (Thursday).

Mesdames Joyce and Shaw will give an evening frolic at their home on Fox Lake, Saturday evening, August 3rd. All kinds of amusing stunts, and a good time for everybody.

On Saturday of last week in Waukegan Miss Georgia M. VanPatten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. VanPatten of this place was united in marriage to Harlie E. James of Milwaukee.

There will be a concert and benefit in the Antioch opera house Friday evening, Aug. 2. Music by Morrell's orchestra. Tickets \$1.00 per couple. Everybody come and have a good time and help the band boys along a little.

The rural carriers are to receive an increase in pay according to an act of congress recently passed. Standard routes of 24 miles \$1,440 per annum. Additional mileage over 24 miles at the rate of \$24 per mile, or fraction thereof.

A card mailed by Archie Mapleshop Sunday showed that he was at Memphis, Tenn., on that day. Another card received here Wednesday was mailed at Pineridge, Pa. This indicates that he is on his way to some port of embarkation.

Miss Mary Gaggin left last Thursday afternoon for Chicago where she visited at the home of her brother F. N. Gaggin for a few days before leaving for Tabernash, Colo., for a few weeks stay at the home of her sister, Mrs. Teidt.

Miss Agnes White formerly of Antioch, who is employed at the C. M. Hall at Kenosha, was severely burned last week when a bottle of acid exploded and a part of the contents flew into her eyes. She recovered the sight of one eye in a few hours, but it is feared that she will lose the sight of the left eye.

Jack and the Beanstalk, is the name of the show that will be given at the Majestic, Thursday evening, August 8, for the benefit of the Boy Scouts. Everyone is familiar with story and will want to see the play, with its 1800 children in the cast, and the giant eight and one half feet tall. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

Dr. Barber, at Antioch Sunday, August 11 and 25.

Miss Lillian Fairman is entertaining company from Chicago.

Dick Rosson in A Case at Law, at the Majestic Sunday.

A. L. Lake of Waukegan visited Andrew Harrison, Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary Adams and Miss Ethel Adams spent Sunday in Chicago.

Wednesday, August 7, Geo. Beban in Marcellini Millions at the Majestic.

Miss Jennie Willett is spending the week with relatives at Park Ridge.

Mr. James Babor and family entertained relatives from Chicago over Sunday.

Boosters for the Bristol Chautauqua spent a short time in Antioch Saturday afternoon.

Harold Hughes of the Great Lakes Training Station spent Sunday with relatives here.

Earl Pitman of the Great Lakes Naval Training station spent Sunday with Antioch relatives.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

The Episcopal bazaar will be held Aug. 14. Entertainment in the evening followed by dancing. Music by a Jackie band.

Mrs. Margaret Davis and granddaughter Lorraine Christofferson, are spending this week in Chicago with her daughter, Mrs. S. Mesha.

Letha LaPlant who has been very ill with typhoid fever for the past five weeks is now on the gain, although still very weak and unable to sit up.

Don't forget that I am still in the wholesale ice cream business. If you want a good cream, call or phone 137 J for delivery. I make the best at reasonable prices. J. Pacini.

There will be mass at St. Peter's church, Antioch every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. At Lake Villa at 9:00 o'clock. At Ingleside at 9:00 o'clock and at Fox Lake (Mineola) at 10:15.

Dr. C. H. Barber, being engaged in Government work will be in Antioch hereafter on Sundays. His dates this month (August) are the 11th and 25th. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's on Sunday.

Remember the splurges of emotion as you read of the trials and tribulations of "Sidney" and her mysterious lover "K". See them enacted true to the book in "The Doctor and the woman" at the Majestic, Saturday evening.

Frank Barber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barber former residents of this community but now of Chetek, Wis., has enlisted for service in the motor supply department and will go to the Sweeney Auto School at Kansas City for training.

The names of three more, Antioch boys have been handed in and we add them to the list of those in the service of Uncle Sam. They are: Arthur J. and Carl E. Jyrch Jr., and Dr. Hal Smith. If any of our readers know of any other names which has not been mentioned we would appreciate it very much to have them handed in.

Last night (Wednesday) was moving time for the Masons. By the assistance of the brethren their belongings were transferred into their permanent home which has just been completed, and hereafter all Masonic and Eastern Star meetings will be held in the place formerly known as the Bruckner building but now the property of the Antioch Masonic Temple Association.

Last Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Mr. Percy Jaeger and Miss Olga Schultz, both of Chicago, were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. Pollock officiating. Mr. Jaeger expects to be called for service very soon and so the young people decided to be married before he entered the training camp. The mother of the groom has a summer cottage at Lake Catherine where the wedding party were entertained for the day.

Mrs. Wm. Smart was the victim of a very pleasant surprise party Tuesday in honor of her birthday anniversary. She was prepared to have a few friends meet at her home to tie quilts for the Episcopal Guild but she was not prepared for the twenty five guests who stepped in for a social game of cards.

When she became aware of the trick that had been played upon her, she informed them that the joke was not on her, that someone had figured wrong, for her birthday was not until the following day. But it didn't take them long to convince her that she was wrong again for due to the fact that time had been gained by setting the clocks ahead they figured that Tuesday was her birthday after all. We have been told on the quiet that Mrs. Smart is still busy figuring and trying to find out just when her birthday really is.

A new and higher flag pole has been erected in the M. E. church yard and the one taken from there is being erected on the grade school grounds.

Church Services

Methodist Episcopal Church

S. E. Pollock, pastor.

10:00 a. m.—Public worship.
11:15 a. m.—Sunday School.
6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.
7:30 p. m.—Evening service of worship.
1:30 p. m. Wednesday—Junior League

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church

A. D. KOLKEBECK, Lay Reader
Church School at 9:45 a. m.
Morning Prayer at 11:00 a. m.

Hickory M. E. Church

E. D. Wahl, Pastor.
2:00 p. m.—Sunday School.
2:45 p. m.—Preaching Service.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church

S. A. JEDELE, PASTOR

Lutheran services at 2:30 p. m. every second and last Sunday of each month. Second Sunday German services. Last English.

Christian Science
Christian Science services held at the Odd Fellows' hall, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

LOST

A black leather portfolio between Lake Villa and Waukegan. The contents are of no value except to the owner. Finder return to Frank Hamlin, Lake Villa, and receive a \$5.00 reward.

MICKIE SAYS

DID YA EVER NOTICE IT?
THE FELLER WHO GOES
AROUND SAYIN' HE "DON'T
BELIEVE IN ADVERTISIN"
IS ALWAYS MAKIN SOME OTHER
STONE AGE CRACK, SUCH AS
"AUTOS AINT COME TO
STAY THEY'RE JEST A
PASSIN' FAD"



CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENTS

FOR SALE—A No. 1000, nearly new. C. E. Bl.

WANTED—A girl to room work at hotel for rem season. Phone 114 Antioch.

FOR RENT—Five use on Victoria street. Inq. I. J. Chinn.

WANTED—A farm 60 acres with good buildings at this office.

FOR SALE—An auto in good condition. Chas. Powles.

FOR RENT—Aft. 1, the hall now occupied by lodge. Inquire of H. J. Bro.

FOR SALE—A summer home on Channell lake, built, garage, fine grounds, benefit sandy beach. Inquire at the

LOST—Between Antioch and Sunday July suit case containing clothing reward. Notify S. Aldin, 77 st. Waukegan, Ill., or the News.

FOR SALE—An in Al condition. We demon Owner has no use for it. Go if taken at once. Inquire at store next door to Majestic th

FOR SALE—A house and 1 lot, with furnace and soft water; also house in the Village of Wilmore of Mrs. Susie B. Pacey, W 35w3

FARM LAND SALE

Missouri aua land for sale. particulars address.

C. ALIGER,
Clio, Iowa.

Mas Sale

STATE OF ILL. as
COUNTY OF
Circuit Court Lake County in Chancery.

William Wic complainant, vs. Jay R. Cribb, defendant. General No. 9255.

Public notice by given that in pursuance of a made and entered by said court above entitled cause on the 5th day, A. D. 1918, I, Alexander F. Beaubien, Master in Chancery of Circuit Court of said Lake County, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1918, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon at the east main doche Court House in the City of Wan, in the County and State of Ill., sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, all and singular, the following described pr. and real estate in said decree, and situated in the Village of A. in the County of Lake, and S. Illinois, or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy said decree, to-wit:

Lot number (2) in block number (2) in Chin Burke's Addition to the Village of Antioch, being a Sub-division of lot of the southwest quarter (S. of Section eight (8) Township six (46) North Range ten (10) E of the Third Principal Meridian arded in the recorder's office of Leanty, Illinois, on Plat Book B, of (44), situated in the County of Lake, State of Illinois.

Dated Waukegan, Lake County, Ill., July 14, D. 1918.

Alexander F. Beaubien,

Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of County.

E. M. Ru,

Compt's Solicitor.



TALC
Jonteel
25'

gives every woman who loves a rare perfume, the opportunity to know and enjoy a talc having a wonderful, costly odor at a price unusually low. Take Jonteel home with you today.

King's Drug Store
Exclusive Agents



To the Voters of Lake County:

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican Primaries to be held Wednesday, September 11, 1918.

I have served you in this capacity for nearly eight years—with this experience, coupled with a legal education, I feel that I am as capable of conducting this office for you as any one you could select.

The manner in which I have conducted my office you all know—if I have been efficient you know it—if otherwise, you know it, therefore I need waste no words upon that subject.

It is my wish, however, to assure you that if re-elected I shall render you the same service I have given you in the past with such improvement upon the same as my increased experience empowers me to add. I desire nothing other or further than the treatment accorded a tried servant, to be discharged or retained, in accordance with the fidelity or lack of it with which I have performed by duties.

I therefore respectfully solicit your vote and support.

LEW. A. HENDEE,
County Clerk.

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New
SAND
Brand Flour

Custom Grinding All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

This Week's Bargains
IN VILLAGE PROPERTY

5 room house on Orchard street. Good cellar, cistern, city water, sewer, lot 66x210, fine garden. Rents for \$10 per month. Bargain at \$1200.

8 room house on North Main St. City water, electric lights, lot 132 feet on Main street. One acre of ground. Price \$3,500.

6 room house on Park St. City water, electric lights, lot 50x150. Rents of \$10. Price 1,350.

8 room house on Park St; good, well finished, city water, electric lights, lot 60x150. Rents for \$12 per month. Price \$1,800.

9 room house on Orchard at lot 66x300. Price \$2,500.

If you want to buy a house and lot in Antioch on me, or if you want a farm I have say

J. C. JAMES

Notary Public FIRE INSURANCE Justice

highly
reputed
inspector

U. S. INSURANCE FIGURES ARE BIG

Great Growth of Army and Navy Shown by Policies Taken Out.

3,000,000 MEN ON BOOKS

Feature of Statement Intended to Quiet Fears of Beneficiaries Is That Certificates Not Necessary to Make Policy Effective.

Washington, July 30.—Some idea of the growth of the military forces of the United States can be gained from figures made public by the bureau of war risk insurance, which show that almost 3,000,000 soldiers and sailors have applied for government insurance totaling more than \$25,000,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo announced that the number of applications exceeded 2,954,000 for a grand total of \$25,148,113,000. In the last four days under rapid-fire methods of writing insurance, upwards of \$1,000,000,000 has been written. The total for July will be close to \$4,000,000,000.

The maximum policy under the law is for \$10,000. The average amount of insurance applied for per man has steadily increased during the last four months, and is now about \$8,500.

The bureau of war risk insurance is stated now has more insurance in force by \$3,000,000,000 than the ordinary life insurance companies of the United States combined.

One feature of the statement intended to quiet the fears of beneficiaries reads as follows: "Persons who have been named as beneficiaries under the war risk insurance but have not yet received their insurance certificates are reminded that these certificates are not essential to make the insurance protection effective."

GERMAN CROPS ARE SHORT

Reports of Food Products Reaching America Show the Kaiser's Troubles Varied.

Washington, July 30.—The Kaiser's troubles are not confined to the sons-of-kings sector as shown by reports of food crops in Germany reaching American officials.

In the south and west of Germany favorable conditions prevail. In middle Germany, however, and especially in Mecklenburg and Pomerania, the dry weather has damaged or destroyed the vegetable crops and importations of foodstuffs from other parts of the empire already have been found necessary.

To complicate the situation in the drought-ridden areas plagues of insects have attacked and all but destroyed the potato crop. The cabbage crop similarly has suffered heavily.

ENTIRE IOWA FAMILY KILLED

Trolley Car Hits Automobile Four Miles South of Waterloo—One Other Injured.

Waterloo, Ia., July 30.—Four persons were killed and one injured in a collision between an interurban car and an automobile four miles south of here. The dead are: Milton T. Brown, Mrs. Milton T. Brown, Irene Brown, Clifford and Edith Bartlett. The entire Brown family was wiped out by the accident, which was due to the fact that the view was shut off by a clump of trees.

80,000 MEN TRAIN AT GRANT

Soldiers Now at the Rockford Camp Represent the Third Increment Sent There.

Camp Grant, Ill., July 30.—More than 80,000 soldiers have been trained at Camp Grant during the past year. Most of them are fighting in France, while others are completing their military education at other camps.

The soldiers at Camp Grant now represent the third increment sent here.

Air Cadet Killed in Texas. Fort Worth, Tex., July 30.—Fred C. Campbell, Jr., flying cadet, whose home is in Rosedale, Kan., was killed here this morning when his plane dropped into a tall spin at a low altitude. He was twenty years of age. His father lives at Browning, Mont.

Swiss Famine Is Averted. Washington, July 29.—Complete success in the movement of a large quantity of food supplies to relieve threatened famine in Switzerland was reported. These supplies have been landed from convoyed merchantmen.

House Members in Europe. Washington, July 29.—Thirteen members of the house naval affairs committee have arrived safely overseas, Secretary Daniels announced. They are headed by Chairman Padgett, who will supervise naval operations abroad.

CHARLES D. ORTH



Charles D. Orth is chairman of the National Security league's congressional campaign committee, which is pushing a vigorous campaign to obtain the election this fall of the ablest and most loyal men to congress. Mr. Orth urges a ban on politics during the war and the carrying on of the nation's affairs only by those who are most capable of rendering wholehearted, efficient service and who are 100 per cent undiluted Americans.

IGNORE PEACE OFFER

POSSIBILITIES OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSED IN SENATE.

Lewis Warns Against "New Professions of Peace and False Propaganda."

Washington, July 27.—Possibilities of a peace offensive were discussed in the senate at the semi-weekly session. All senators who spoke declared the crushing defeat of Germany was necessary before peace negotiations could be considered.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, whipl, warned Americans against "new professions of peace and false propaganda" from Germany.

"We are not allured by it or deceived by it," said he, declaring that Germany's intent was to cause a de-alies for peace and enable Germany to secure a firmer grasp upon Russia and the East for preparation of a huge army to strike America later.

The German peace offer, Senator Lewis suggested, ought to have been indignantly repudiated by Emperor William, because it conflicts with his boasts.

Senator Sherman of Illinois (Rep.) declared peace could come only by a victory that would sweep the Kaiser and his counselors out of power.

Senator Lewis declared America had no intention in the plan for joint allied operations in Russia except to block Germany's plans to Prussianize the far East.

That another peace offer from Germany is en route through Italian sources also was stated by Lewis.

JAP TROOPS TO AID RUSS

Tokyo to Furnish Bulk of Forces—Banker to Be United States' Role.

Washington, July 27.—Complete agreement has been reached by the United States with Japan and the entente allies upon a plan of intervention in Russia to assist the Russian people and to expel the Hun.

President Wilson has received the reply of the Japanese government accepting the American proposals. The agreement includes the following provisions:

Japan will furnish the major portion of the military forces.

The United States and the entente allies also will be represented by military forces.

The United States undertakes to furnish economic assistance to Russia on a vast scale.

The troops of Japan and all allied nations will be withdrawn from Russia, including Siberia, upon the conclusion of peace.

SAN DIEGO CASUALTIES OUT

Dead and Missing From United States Cruiser Sunk at Fire Island, Six.

Washington, July 26.—The number of dead and missing from the cruiser San Diego, sunk last Friday off Fire Island, New York, has now been reduced to six, Secretary Daniels said.

Liner Fires on U-Boat. An Atlantic Port, July 30.—Passengers on a British liner arriving here said that last Friday their ship gave battle to a German U-boat 750 miles off the New Jersey coast and Saturday night fired three shots at another.

May Take Over Oil. Washington, July 30.—Complete governmental supervision and control of the oil industry from the well to the consumer is foreshadowed by Mark L. Requa, head of the oil division of the fuel administration in a statement.

British Strike Nears End. London, July 30.—The militiamen reported that the strike situation has improved. A statement by the ministry says that the majority of the strikers have returned to work.

WILSON STINGINGS

President to All Americans "Disgraceful."

NATION AT STAKE

Chief Executive Declares That Men Who Commit Mob Rule Are Example to None.

Washington, July 29.—President Wilson placed squarely on the side of G. In a stirring rule and a call to Americans "to make an end of the disgraceful mob action is a betrayal of a democracy and adopts the policy of the enemies of his country."

The president, addressed to "My fellow Americans," was inspired by the lynchings of the victims. I stood, however, that the lynch at Collinsville, April, was responsible, more other for the president's speech.

The text of the president's statement follows: "I take the liberty of address upon a subject which so affects the honor of the nation and its integrity. I trust you will be justified in speaking very freely about it."

"I allude to the spirit which has recently here and everywhere shown its head in us, not in any single region, but in widely separated parts of our country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow to the heart of ordered humane justice. No man who really honors and honor and truly loyal to her justice mob action is open to the courts of the states and able to do this very moment. We are at a loss. Germany has herself among the nations she has discredited the sacred principles of democracy. Indeed, and in truth we see to it that we do not dishonor our own. I say plainly that every man who takes part in the mob or gives it any sort of sanction is but its betrayer, and more to dis-credit her by that disloyalty to the words of her stat-ute or the sacrifices of her heroes in the trenches can do too suffering peoples believe her their savior. How shall we commemorate the acceptance of oaths, if we after all, no protection the weak? Every mob contributor is a traitor about the United States."

"I therefore very early and solemnly beg that the gods of all the states, the law of every community, and above the men and women of every unity in the United States, also every state or reproach, who operate not passively, merely, and watchfully to the end of this disgraceful evil, but live where the community duty to it."

"I have called upon nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—rallying a spirit and a genius for a task that has thrilled the world. Now call upon it, upon its men everywhere, to see to it that they are kept inviolate, its untarnished. Let us show our contempt for the things that this war hideous among the history by showing how the love of liberty and right and justice are willing to lay down their lives upon foreign fields stand by to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and a protection for peoples who have never known the privilege of liberty and self-government. I can never accept any man's notion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does reverence and obey the laws of our beloved land, whose laws we have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise. (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Son of General Harris Killed. Paris, July 30.—M. Harris, American officer, son of General Harris, who commands American troops in France, was killed when an automobile in which he was riding was overturned.

20 Soldiers Hurt in Wreck. Sedalia, Mo., July 30.—Twenty men are reported to have been killed and twenty or more soldiers injured, some seriously, when a south-bound Missouri, Kansas & Texas freight train collided with a troop train.

Lake Strike Is Called Off. Washington, July 30.—Orders calling off the threatened strike of seamen and firemen on the Great Lakes were issued by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the sailors' union, and other union leaders.

MISS ETHEL LANGDON DRAKE



Miss Ethel Langdon Drake, an American who has spent the past ten years in France, and has just contributed 25 ambulances to the French government, is in America to recruit 120 women drivers for ambulances at the front. "We want young women who really want to help win the war and are not afraid of work," says Miss Drake. "They must be able to drive an automobile and take care of it and do generally the work which men are doing."

BALL GAMES GO ON

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER RULES ON BASEBALL.

Leagues Are Given Much Time in Which to Wind Up Their Affairs.

Washington, July 29.—Secretary of War Baker decided that the "work or fight" decision shall not apply to baseball players until September 1.

The ruling of Secretary Baker means that professional baseball players within draft age will have until September 1 to take up essential occupations or enter the army. The baseball managers asked that the date be fixed at October 15, but the ruling cuts off five weeks of the major league's season.

Major leagues requested permission to finish the season and play a world's series, but Baker's contention was that the owners could adjust themselves to a war basis before that time.

In his decision Baker pays baseball a tribute by saying, "I think it would be an unfortunate thing to have so wholesome a recreation destroyed, if it can be continued by the use of persons not available for essential war service."

The order stopping baseball is aimed at "fans," who, without their customary afternoon amusement, are expected to turn to some productive occupation. Members of the national commission express satisfaction with the edict and say a world's series will be played either before September 1 or immediately thereafter. Present playing schedules will be altered.

RAIL SHOPMEN GET RAISE

Director General McAdoo Grants Pay Increase to 68 Cents an Hour to Mechanics.

Washington, July 26.—Wages of railroad shopmen were increased to 68 cents an hour by Director General McAdoo, with proportional advances for assistants and miscellaneous classes in mechanical departments.

The new rates, retroactive to January 1, are from 5 to 13 cents, an hour higher wages under the advance allowed two months ago, but somewhat less than labor organizations sought.

Beginning August 1 eight hours will be a standard working day. Overtime, Sunday and holiday work will be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the usual rate. Back pay will be given as soon as it can be calculated.

The advances apply to about 500,000 men in all sections, despite local differences heretofore.

SOVIET SEES WAR BY ALLIES

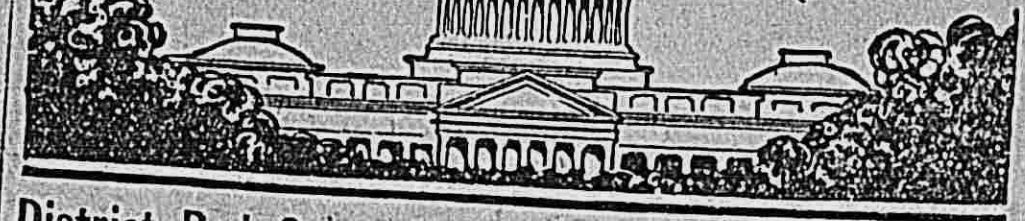
Bolshevik Government to Act on Landing of Troops in Arctic, Says Berlin Dispatch.

Amsterdam, July 27.—The Russian bolshevik government, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, considers the action taken by the entente powers in landing troops on the Murman coast as tantamount to a declaration of war. The bolshevik government, the newspaper dispatch adds, has announced that it will take counter-measures accordingly.

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WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



District Red Cross Motor Corps Doing Good Work

WASHINGTON.—Since the installation of the special telephone connection with the war department as many as 15 calls a day have been answered by the Red Cross motor corps of the District of Columbia. The District chapter of the Red Cross motor corps has been in existence since the United States entered the war. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is the colonel commanding.

The work of the corps falls, roughly, into two general divisions—ambulance work and transport service. Calls for transport service range from those for national headquarters, the Potomac division, and the District chapter to those for the civilian relief workers on their errands of mercy, oftentimes far into the country, or to airings. Four cars are detailed each day for the service of the canteen.

Recently a troop train was getting up steam outside a canteen. One soldier had spent his entire rest time trying to get Philadelphia on the telephone. Just as he obtained the connection the sergeant announced that it was time to go aboard. The lad was distressed, and the ever-present motor "Sure," said the soldier, "Can't I give you the message for you?"

The unusual proposal was made in great haste by the Red Cross worker, agreed to meet her hero before he sailed. The motor woman rushed to the side of the train, by that time in motion, and delivered the message to the man, who, leaning far out of the window, yelled back "Thank you miss, and don't worry; she'll marry me all right when she sees me in uniform."

Proof That One Can Be Mistaken in Judgment

SHE was pink and white and a trifle coarse like a pork chop. Her fair, fat nose was compressed into a snout, and she was dressed in all-over embroidery and a rose sweater ten years too young for her—or, to be entirely fair, make it nine.

And anybody with half an eye could tell that she was longing for the time to come to get home and put on something loose.

With her was a woman as plain as a bar of soap, who was saying this—allowing for the drawbacks of one who had to listen from behind:

"I wouldn't think of paying such prices as cooks are asking these days of food cost, so we broke up and went to boarding."

The soap woman ended her experience with the complacency of one who has a fine bird for all her foolish fine feathers held a different view.

"That's all right, if your husband likes boarding, but Jim couldn't live anywhere except in his own home. And the way I look at it, I ought to keep put the deed in my name. I do every stitch of my own work, and it's got to now I wouldn't know what to do with a girl in my kitchen."

"And you do all the work in that big house? Then what are you doing dinner?"

"Thursday is my day out the same as other cooks. I always meet Jim after office and we go to a cafe for dinner and the movies afterward. And I can dress me."

And if you had been walking behind you would have felt cheap for mis-judging a pork chop for trying to look like a bird in fine feathers. It is so easy to find fault. Any mean-souled thing can do it.

Just What Made Shabby Woman "Look Different"

A WOMAN was crossing the cobblestones of a street downtown. It was a street broken out in a rash of junk shops and clamorously chatty with foreign tongues. The woman, herself, had the saffron skin and glazed black hair of another land than ours. Her shabby frock was somber enough for chief mourning, except for its vivid flower on her breast—a red rag of a rose—and her head was Madonna-covered with a rusty lace shawl full of holes.

The traditional thousand of women might have crossed the street without attracting notice. This one was an exception. And it is the exception that counts.

For one thing, she caught the excited interest of a couple of obvious residents on the heights of Vanity Fair, who must have been cross-cutting to get somewhere to account for their being so far from home. Both ejaculated open confession to the one who was in pale blue georgette.

"If I could look like that I'd spend the balance of my days in black satin and rusty lace. Must be the red flower that makes her look so different—got a picturesque walk, too."

But it was the shawl that put the saffron-faced one in a class to herself, for:

In the mantilla of the woman's country is folded the romantic history of Spain. The mystery of its grace cannot be learned from a fashion page. It must be taught in Spain.

And, by way of a first lesson, one must be born there.

Official's Office Boy Just a Mite Too Truthful

HE IS such a hard-working soldier that the following story will serve to emphasize the many hours a day he puts in on his job. For Major Dan Donovan, director of the draft in the District, has made the sky his limit when it comes to working on the job of putting local registrants into camp. Day and night he may be found at work—early in the mornin' sending men to Camp Meade—late o' night inducing them into the service.

But one morning last week he must have overstepped himself, because he failed to show up at the office as early as usual.

Now, there is in the office a boy—a bright-faced, truthful boy. Truth is one of the finest things a boy can tie to, all agree in saying. A boy should be truthful. Still, when a boy is a sort of confidential messenger to a major, he ought to use—er, tact.

After this particular boy has been working some months longer than he now has weeks he will learn to say: "No, sir; the major is in a conference," or "No, sir; the major isn't here right now—he has just stepped out of the office," or "He won't do as he did that other morning, when someone called up on the telephone and asked for the major."

The bright-faced boy picked up the phone. "Hello?" he called.

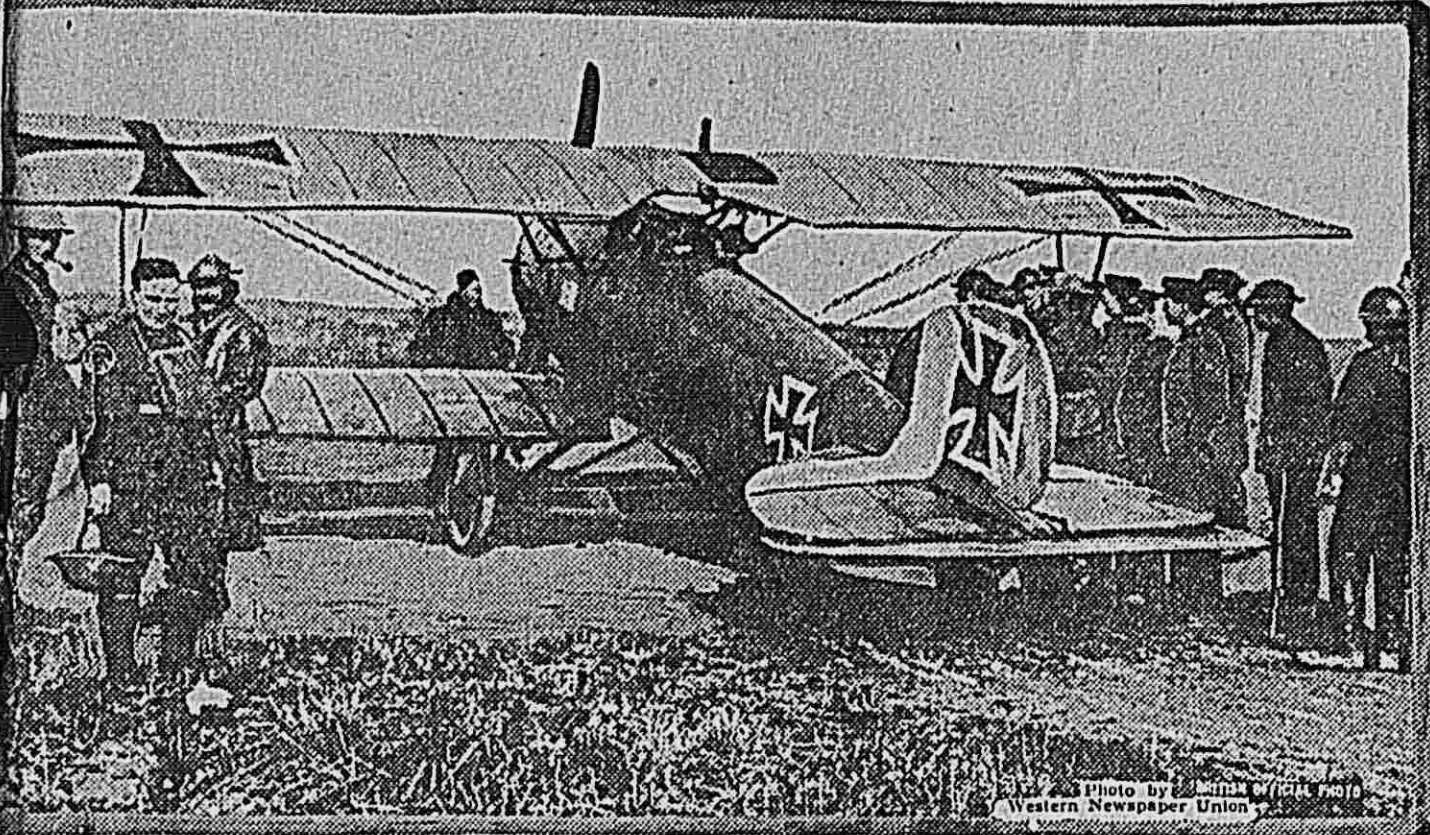
"Is Major Donovan there?"

"No, sir," replied the truthful boy. "Major Donovan hasn't come to work yet."

Major Donovan there? "Major Donovan hasn't come to work yet."

Major Donovan there? "Major Donovan hasn't come to work yet."

GERMAN ALBATROSS IS BROUGHT TO EARTH



This German scouting airplane of the Albatross class in an encounter with a British albatross was brought to earth. The pilot was injured in the fight and unable to wreck his machine after landing behind the British lines.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS "FOUGHT LIKE FIENDS," SAYS BRITISH OFFICER

Praise for Conduct of Yankees in First Fight Side by Side With Their British Cousins—Told to "Kill" and They Sure Did That—Australians Delighted With Comrades' Prowess at Hamel

The British Army in France—The traditions of the United States for valor were brilliantly sustained in the successful attack made last night by the British and American infantrymen took their part in the first fight side by side with their British cousins and the shoulder to shoulder with them that the common foe.

The Americans fought like fiends," said a British staff officer. They were magnificent. The folks at home may be proud of the part their boys took in the capture of the winding Somme. They were fighting over ground already stained with the blood of thousands of brave soldiers, but no better than the pioneers from the American army. Along with this it is possible to make the cheerful statement that their casualties were very small. Virtually the entire body of Americans came through unscathed.

The Americans did not need to detract from the prowess of the Australians by telling the story of the Americans. The Australians from the antipodes far outnumbered those from the United States and did a corresponding amount of the sanguinary labor. It was without saying that the big American troops who were to take part were brigaded with their Australian allies, who took the deepest interest in the welding of the link of brotherhood. The plans were carefully rehearsed until every American knew his role almost as well as the old veterans from his majesty's army.

Few along the front knew of the plan, but the British staff officers were watching every move with the keenest attention. Those officers today were outspokenly delighted with what they had seen.

Enjoined to "Kill," and They Did. For a week the British experts had been dining into the ears of the Americans the words, "Kill! Kill! Kill!" as the cardinal slogan of the fighting man.

The Americans had learned their lesson well. The British officers spoke this after the affair was over. No commander ever got better returns for his talks than the one who taught the Americans this hardest lesson of all. A large number of Germans had the price, and the men from the United States exacted a heavy toll. The Americans were naturally happy over the success of the operation in which they had played a creditable part, and the Australians were no less pleased with their new-found pals.

The general in command of the American troops was also pleased with the work his men had done. "Our troops understood thoroughly when they went over the top that they are expected to do no less than any of their allies," said the general to the correspondent. "Reports which I have received from the Australians indicate that our boys conducted themselves with great credit and did all that could be wished."

The correspondent visited casualty clearing stations to see some of the wounded Yankees who had gone through the fight. Lying on a cot, flanked by British soldiers, was a Chicago lad who had

about daylight came the barrage. It was a pretty big thing—the biggest we ever heard. The time came for the charge and we pushed out.

"A few of our boys were too anxious and they got so close to the barrage that they were hurt. My pal was struck by a shell beside me."

Again he stopped and this time there were tears in his eyes and a lump was working in his throat. There was silence for a moment, then he went on:

"We were advancing toward Hamel village and had to go over one slope, then down into a little valley and up another hill. We got along all right, but down in the valley there was a lot of barbed wire that held us up some. I know I got caught, but not for very long."

"Our men were fighting like anything and killing a lot of Boches who were in the trenches and shell holes. A good many of the Germans were yelling 'Kamerad,' and surrendering too."

"Two of the Boches came running up to me with their hands over their heads. I didn't know what to do with them, but an officer came along and sent them to the rear."

Wounded, but Killed Two. "Then we went on and had about reached our objective when something hit me in the leg and I went down. I tried to get up but my leg wouldn't let me and I was dizzy. While I was on my knee I saw two Boches charging at me with fixed bayonets. I had the butt of my rifle resting on the ground, my finger on the trigger, and I fired when they were about ten yards away. One of them fell over dead, but the other kept on coming and was on me before I could throw in a fresh cartridge."

"Then I knew I had to fight him with the bayonet like a man. So I got to my feet somehow, and as he jabbed at me with his bayonet I parried it with my rifle and then swung the rifle to his head as hard as I could. The blow broke his skull and he went down."

"That's all I remember until I woke up and found a chum beside me. He had gone out and brought me back."

That finished the personal story of this boy who had fought and killed and been wounded, but he had something else which was much on his mind. After much hesitation it finally came out.

"I wonder if my little girl at home is happy," he said anxiously, referring to his sweetheart in Chicago. The correspondent told him she certainly would be very happy and proud to know how well he had done.

"I hope she will be," he responded thoughtfully, and then added:

"Would it be too much trouble for you to drop her just a line to let her know that I am all right? I don't know when I shall have a chance to write."

That letter will go immediately, but pending its arrival the girl in Chicago should know that he is wounded, but, as he himself says, all right. Apparently, his wound is not serious.

German prisoners, taken recently, have been surprised to learn of the number of Americans on this side. The German higher command has been spreading reports that the overseas troops were not arriving in such numbers as the entente capitals had stated.

The German prisoners admitted ruefully that the drive had been conducted with cleverness and invincible courage. To this praise was added a telegram from Field Marshal Haig to the forces involved, including the American detachment, expressing his warm congratulations.

CHUMS GO THROUGH LIFE AND TO DEATH TOGETHER

Easton, Pa.—Chums for years. Philip Rehl and John Earle Rauch of Phillipsburg, enlisted together in the marine corps, went to the same camp, went overseas together, and now comes word that both of them were killed in the same battle around Chateau-Thierry.

The Maryland state industrial accident commission has ruled that where minors are employed in violation of the child labor law, and are injured, they cannot recover compensation.

ALLIED ARMIES WIN MORE VILLAGES IN GREAT MARNE DRIVE

Gen. Foch's Army Is Now Only Eight Miles From Town of Fismes.

CROWN PRINCE FORCED BACK; FLANK PIERCED

French Launch New Attack South of Soissons—Tremendous Pressure Put on the Enemy in Great Pocket—Makes Violent Resistance.

Paris, July 30.—The allied forces continued to gain ground at almost all points on the Soissons-Reims salient, but the principal progress, according to the war office announcement, was on the west flank and around Fere-en-Tardenois. Numerous villages fell into the hands of the allies.

Berlin Admits Retreat. Berlin, July 30.—"After fulfilling their task," says the German official statement, "our forward guards fell back to their lines in accordance with orders before strong attacks by the enemy."

The communication admits that on the night of July 26-27, still in accordance with plans, the Germans evacuated the front line between Ourcq and the Ardre and also shifted their defense to the region between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois, without the knowledge of the allies.

Fierce Rear Guard Battle. Paris, July 30.—With the collapse of the last German hold on the Marne and the fall of the crown prince's chief rail base, Fere-en-Tardenois, a new phase in the great battle set in—a desperate rearguard fight by Prussian and Bavarian guards and other picked troops to cover the continued retreat and avert disaster to the masses of Teuton troops still in the pocket west of the Vesle.

The tremendous pressure of Foch's semi-circle from Soissons around Fere-en-Tardenois to the approach of Ville-en-Tardenois kept up relentlessly, however.

Press Closer to Fismes. French and American forces have firmly to the north bank of the Ourcq and all German attempts to recapture that river broke down.

From the northeast the Franco-American troops forged ahead toward Fismes, on the Vesle. Unofficial reports place them only eight miles away from that rail city.

On the German right flank between Soissons and the Ourcq, the French launched a new attack in the morning near Grand Rozoy, and advance changed hands several times, as did Epieds.

Outchy Falls at Last. With the French Army in France, July 27.—With the capture of the town of Outchy-le-Chateau the allies are nearing the summit of the plateau overlooking Fere-en-Tardenois. Further north the capture of Villemontrou was effected after fighting of the most desperate character in the streets and in the deep caverns nearby.

The allies took four pieces of artillery and many hundred prisoners. To the east of Reims the French, under General Gouraud, have recovered virtually the entire line of advanced posts which they abandoned when the Germans made their first onslaught on the night of July 14.

The famous Main de Massiges, which marked the eastern extremity of the German offensive line, is again in allied possession. Everywhere this region is covered with German bodies which the enemy has been unable to bury since he suffered such terrific losses from the allied artillery when he was concentrating his assault on the French line.

Allies Push Ahead. Paris, July 26.—Franco-American troops made an advance of nearly two miles at certain points on the Alsne-Marne front, notably in the Dormans region, says the war office. Additional gains are reported, showing the progress of the allies in this salient is steadily going on.

French troops are now within three miles of Fere-en-Tardenois. The town is being heavily shelled and bombed by entente allied air squadrons. The Americans also are moving on Fere-en-Tardenois, advancing north and northeast of Chateau-Thierry.

The entire Reims-Soissons pocket is now under heavy shell fire from French, American and British guns. With the British and French advancing west of Reims and the French and Americans driving ahead on the eastern side of the salient, the position of the enemy on the front south of the Alsne may be said to have become untenable for the German army.

British and French troops have advanced to Gueux and Mery Premy in the battle sector just west of Reims.

He said that through him America had achieved a great triumph in securing a large number of people in Europe from want and starvation. There was no fear, however, he declared, that the allies would be starved out.

Germany, continued the premier, had made the greatest gamble in her history; she had pitted her whole destiny upon the success of the submarine campaign and it had failed. He warned economy must continue.

SAYS FOOD SUPPLY ASSURED

British Premier Lloyd George Lauds America's Trish Over Hun Submarines.

London, July 27.—A dinner given by the government honor of Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, Victor At. French minister of provisions, Dr. Silvio Crespi, Italian food minister, Premier Lloyd George, praising the health of the guests, paid glowing tribute

center French and British troops meeting at both flanks. Foch's army. Cav tanks in considerable numbers succeeded in getting in among the Germans, while air-planes harrying their columns on the flanks. That the enemy have been extremely retaken.

Franch, supported by infantry advancing in the Soissons salient, lines reached the south of Villers-sur-Fere, a little more than a mile southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois, and one and three miles east of Villers-sur-Fere.

South of Reims the French cavalry, advancing swiftly on the Villers-sur-Fere road. Success has been complete the whole front. Half of them which the Germans have been retaken.

After Attacks Repulsed. July 27.—Franco-American troops completely turned Fere-en-Tardenois. On both sides of the front the Americans repulsed attacks and pressed on capturing Fismes farm.

The American Army on the Marne Front, July 27.—The advance has slowed down, but has not checked. Franco-American forces back the Germans a bit north. The greater part of the day is taking place in the north of the Marne and along the flank of the salient.

Remain in Trenches. July 27.—Only artillery advanced south of the Ourcq Friday, the infantry of both remaining in their trenches, according to the French official communication. Several additional advances were made southwest of Reims.

General Foch's forces, although checked by strong German units or to resist to the last man, apparently are continuing their progress on the Ourcq and Marne rivers, according to reports.

The artillery fighting for the moment is said to be surpassing the infantry activity, both sides getting available gun into action. The sound could be heard plainly in the day, it is reported, the enemy counter-attacked strongly at any points, which developed furious engagements. Nowhere, however, was able to make material gains, and only added to his already desperate position.

One report reaching Paris was that the French had captured the town of Outchy-le-Chateau, north of the Marne, had been captured by American forces. Both of these places previously had been reported as occupied by General Pershing's troops, but in the fluctuating fortunes of battle they may have changed hands several times, as did Epieds.

The allies took four pieces of artillery and many hundred prisoners. To the east of Reims the French, under General Gouraud, have recovered virtually the entire line of advanced posts which they abandoned when the Germans made their first onslaught on the night of July 14.

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HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrborg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have a complaint, write to the company.

Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

Suited Him, All Right. Robert has lately acquired a stepmother. Hoping to win his affection, this new parent has been very lenient with him, while his father, feeling his responsibility, has been unusually strict. The boys of the neighborhood, who had taken pains to warn Robert of the terrible character of stepmothers in general, recently waited on him in a body, and the following conversation was overheard:

"How do you like your stepmother, Bob?"

"Like her! Why, fellers, I just love her. All I wish is I had a stepfather, too."

Constant Expense. "This love business is expensive when you're courting a four-eyed girl." "How so?"

"I break her eyeglasses every time I try to plfer a kiss."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not That Way. "Mayne says she likes to feed her mind." "I don't think she's going to do it by devouring serials."

It's a Long Tale BUT IT'S SHORT. MOCO MONKEY GRIP IS THE WORLD'S BEST TIRE PATCH!

The dealer who has achieved big success does not waste his time, energy and money trying to sell unknown accessories. He knows that cheap accessories are a speculation, pure and simple, both for him and his customers. He is not willing to put himself in the class with the makers of products that are "just as good." He banks on a steady, consistent turnover.

Moco Monkey Grip, the one established patch, the one that is universally accepted as standard. This famous tire patch has been tested by impartial experts and pronounced perfect in performance. It withstands the frictional heat generated under any conditions of service. If your dealer does not handle, order direct, prepaid if money accompanies order. Put up in two size cans only, 64 square inches \$1.00, 108 square inches \$1.75.

Manufactured only by the Moco Laboratories, Inc. Oklahoma City, Okla.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

Ford Owners Attention! A POSITIVE CURE FOR OIL PUMPS

Ever-Tyte Ford SPECIAL PISTON RINGS stop oil carbon deposits and fouled spark plugs.

Increase compression and speed wonderfully. PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN SIX MONTHS BY SAVING IN GASOLINE AND OIL.

Guaranteed to do the work of your money back. \$8.00 PER SET OF 8 RINGS. Ever-Tytes made in all sizes for auto, tractor and gasoline engines.

Ask your nearest dealer or write THE EVER-TYTE PISTON RING COMPANY Department F. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

All druggists. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢. Talcum 25¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. Z, Boston."

DAISY FLY KILLER

blasted anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Has clear ornamental, convenient shape. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by druggists, or direct by express prepaid, for \$1.00.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 31-1918

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

R. A. Douglas was home a few days the past week.

Mr. Dewar of Chicago spent Sunday with his parents here.

Our bank reopened for business Saturday, July 27, and is doing good business.

Mrs. Beebe and Miss Elizabeth Webb of Antioch spent last Thursday with Mrs. Geo. Pittman.

Mrs. Dalrymple has been spending the past two weeks with the Dr. Jamison family at Millburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Miller were Sunday guests of Mrs. Miller's sister and husband at Burlington.

Ira English started Sunday evening for Washington, D. C., where he has accepted a government position.

The boy scouts are camping on the island in Cedar Lake this week with Rev. Snyder as scout master.

The National Security campaign is pushing a vigorous campaign for the election of Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson and J. Rowling drove to Cicero Sunday and spent the day with the Dawson family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hamlin and sons spent Sunday in Chicago with relatives, making the trip by Overland. Lester remained for the week.

Mrs. Geo. Burnett and children left last Friday to visit her parents in Pennsylvania. Mr. Burnett will follow later with the Ford to bring them home.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Forbes at her home at Fox Lake, Wednesday, August 7, for the afternoon. Please bring your picnic supper and all are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. New, who have been at Allendale farm for sometime, Mr. New as farm superintendent and Mrs. New as teacher, have resigned and accepted positions in or near Louisville, Kentucky.

A committee has been appointed to send donations of fruit, cookies or cake to Rev. Rempel in Waukegan to be used in the social work carried on by his church for the Jackies at Great Lakes, as they entertain 350 of them every Saturday evening. Each Red Cross member will have a chance to help in this work for the boys in training when their turn comes and the committee will notify you.

The total amount cleared by the Red Cross auction sales is \$1,986.84. While the Red Cross sale of July 20th was not as large an affair as that of the week before, it was very successful and the members wish to thank all those who helped so much to make it a success, especially Mr. White, the auctioneer. All enjoyed the music furnished by the Jackie band during the evening and for the dance which followed. A few articles are still on sale at the Red Cross rooms where they may be seen at any time.

MILLBURN

Miss Sarah Browne returned home last week.

Mrs. Warren Hook left last week for New York.

Mrs. Etta Wineckie returned to Sycamore Sunday.

C. E. Denman and family motored to Highland Park and Libertyville Sunday.

Miss Margaret Gilbert is visiting her sister Mrs. Lula Culver at Monaville.

Miss Pearl Hughes of Chicago spent her vacation with her brother and sister in this vicinity.

Peter Strang has had the misfortune to lose his discharge and pension papers of the Civil War.

Mrs. J. P. Dawson having spent sometime with her daughters has returned to her home in Three Oaks, Mich.

Lyburn Stewart and family returned to their home in Chicago last Sunday. Alice Stewart will spend the rest of the summer with her grandfather, A. H. Stewart.

Origin of Honeycomb. To the ancients honeycomb was a luxurious beverage prepared with the sticky secretion of the bee. It was the custom to drink of this diluted honey for 30 days, or a moon's age, after a wedding feast. Hence arose the term honeymoon, which is of Teutonic origin.

Barley Long Known to Man. Barley was originally a wild grass of western Asia. It is believed to be the most ancient cultivated vegetable food of mankind. Three varieties of the grain have been found in the prehistoric lake dwellings of Switzerland, dating back to the Stone Age.

TREVOR

Lena Marty was an Antioch Thursday.

Miss Ruth Thornton was an Antioch Thursday.

Miss Fofahl of Bristol was a caller Thursday.

Mrs. Weddell entertained a caller from Chicago last week.

Mrs. Fred Shreck entertained a caller from Austin Sunday.

Mrs. Hodge of Spring Grove business call in Trevor Wednesday.

Three train loads of troops through on the Soo Line last week.

Miss Fanny Bruel and Mrs. T. ley were Chicago shoppers Thursday.

Mrs. G. Baethke entertained parents from Hinsdale, the first of the week.

The Bristol Chautauqua booby passed through town Saturday afternoon.

Floyd Hanneman of Wilmot is pushing a vigorous campaign for the election of Mr. and Mrs. Shepardson and J. Rowling drove to Cicero Sunday and spent the day with the Dawson family.

Miss Elizabeth Mutz went to Chicago Wednesday to visit her sister's brother.

The exterior of the cheese factory has received a coat of paint which adds much to its appearance.

Wm. Taylor of Racine spent Saturday and Sunday with his daughter Mrs. Hartnell and family.

Levi Orvis and sister Flora and Mrs. Josephine Alton of Camp Lake spent Saturday with Miss Patrick.

The Woodman gave a dance in the hall Saturday evening. Johnson's orchestra furnished the music.

Miss Daisy Mickle returned home Thursday after taking a five weeks course at the Whitewater normal.

Mrs. Becker and Miss Anna Hahn of DesPlaines spent the week-end with their brother Frank Hahn and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George Faulkner and Miss Mary Boulden of Wilmot called on the Patrick sisters Tuesday evening.

Miss Alva Post of Madison, who has been visiting Miss Ester Singler went to Waukegan Wednesday to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. VanOsedale returned home Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. August Baethke received word last Thursday noon from their son Arthur that he would leave for France Monday.

Sixteen cars of cattle from the west were unloaded at the stockyards Tuesday, and Wednesday evening were reloaded and shipped to Chicago.

Mrs. Lawrence Hogmire (nee Sarah McGinty) of Mildred, Montana, that on the 24th of May they had a snow storm and since then no moisture of any kind has fallen.

The increase in number of workers at the Red Cross room is very encouraging and much work is being accomplished. The Junior League are making clothing for the Belgian children.

Mr. and Mrs. Havemann and children, Mr. and Mrs. Burlew and children and Mr. and Mrs. Hoppesch and children motored from Chicago Sunday and spent the day with D. A. McKay and family. Mrs. A. Hahn and grandchildren were also Sunday visitors at the McKay home.

SALEM

We welcomed a much needed rain the fore part of the week.

Howard Johnson visited over Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Johnson.

E. Manning who has been in California several months returned home Sunday.

Jas. McVicar and family and the H. McVicar family motored to Milwaukee Sunday.

Miss Della McVicar of Kenosha visited the week end with her brothers and families.

Mrs. F. Smallfeldt entertained her sister, Mrs. G. Smallfeldt of Silverlake Wednesday.

Miss Olive Hope and Josie Loeschner motored to her home in Bloomington, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rhodes entertained their brother H. Rhodes and family of Brighton Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Burke and son Robert of Kenosha visited her brother, John Madden last week.

Mrs. Chas. Burgess and Mrs. A. Bnr dick intend to motor to Chicago Saturday for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Foster entertained their parents Mr. and Mrs. Nelson of Racine Thursday.

Mrs. A. Dibble of Antioch, Mrs. Myra Cumming, Mrs. A. B. Clark and daughter Vera motored to Lindenwood, Ill. last week.

WILMOT

Wm. Morgan and family motored to Racine Sunday.

Clyde Bufton of Kenosha, spent Sunday in Wilmot.

C. James Duffy is the proud owner of an automobile.

Edith Dean and Mollie Madden spent Monday in Kenosha.

W. Carey and son Irving drove to Milwaukee Wednesday.

Eliza Fleming is visiting Mrs. Heller at North Fond du Lac.

H. Spear and family of Sharon spent Sunday with relatives here.

Vivian Holtdorff spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. L. Holtdorff.

Roy Loftus of Hainesville spent the week at the T. C. Loftus home.

Harold Kilburg of Chicago is spending his vacation at the McGure home.

W. Winn, wife and son motored up Sunday at the Hegeman home.

Grace Carey spent the past week with relatives at Waukegan and Antioch.

Oscar Pacey and family of Lake Geneva, spent Sunday with Mrs. A. G. Pacey.

Edith Dean returned from an extended visit at Round Lake, the fore part of the week.

Clarence Wright and family of Basco, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Wright.

The Misses Shewe and Mrs. Kramer of Chicago are guests at the Fleming home this week.

A number of the Wilmot young people attended the Mystic dance at Tre-Saturday night.

Mr. Smith and son of Round Lake attended the latter part of the week at Tre-Saturday night.

L. Shottliff of Bristol, Ia., spent several days the past week with his wife, Mrs. Ed. Loney.

Frank Mecklenburg and family of Fond du Lac were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Holtdorff.

Edward Herrick and wife of Chicago up Sunday and spent the day with Mrs. Herrick and Don.

Eda Bufton returned from Milwaukee, Friday where she has been attending the Milwaukee Normal.

Lois returned from Milwaukee Saturday after having attended summer school at the Milwaukee Normal.

Pankin's car caught on fire Sunday night and only the quick use of extinguishers prevented it from burning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nett and Ben Nett motored to Willow Brook, Sunday called on Ernest Peacock and family.

Marsh, wife and family left for home in Kansas, the first of the week after making an extended visit to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Faulkner.

N. Jedele was operated on at the Kenosha hospital Wednesday by Dr. J. and Dr. Hoffman of Chicago, for removal of adenoids and tonsils.

Light struck a house, several trees, electric light transformer and an apple in front of the Hegeman during the storm Sunday afternoon.

Dr. J. motored out from Kenosha Saturday and spent the day at his home here. He takes over the practice of Dr. J. of Kenosha on August 1st, in all of his x-ray work.

Mr. and Mrs. Healy and Miss Healy, of Watertown, Wilmot on business, Saturday. Miss Healy will have charge of the primary room at the grade school here the coming year.

Don Healy had his right arm broken, both while cranking a car at the grade school. Don has so successfully managed the garage this summer that he regrets his misfortune in the business.

The former parishioners and friends of Father Heller of North Fond du Lac, in the locality are grieved to hear of his serious illness with ulceration of the stomach. Father Heller is a patient at St. Agnes' hospital in Fond du Lac at present.

Mr. Shepley of St. Joseph of the Milk Products Co., of Chicago were in Wilmot on business Saturday and Sunday. The fry stockholders here are to build a large drying room, for use in cheese making, during the coming month.

The annual picnic festival will be celebrated at St. Luth. Frider's church next Saturday. There will be three services: 10:00 a. m., Rev. G. Kuhlow of Verlo, Wis., will occupy the pulpit; 8:30 p. m., Rev. Wm. Mahnke, Root Creek, Wis., will speak. Thrice at 8:00 p. m. will be in the English language and will be conducted by F. H. Meyer of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Wauwatosa, Wis. Dinner will be served by the Ladies' Aid in the hall of the congregation at 3 o'clock. Every body cordially invited.



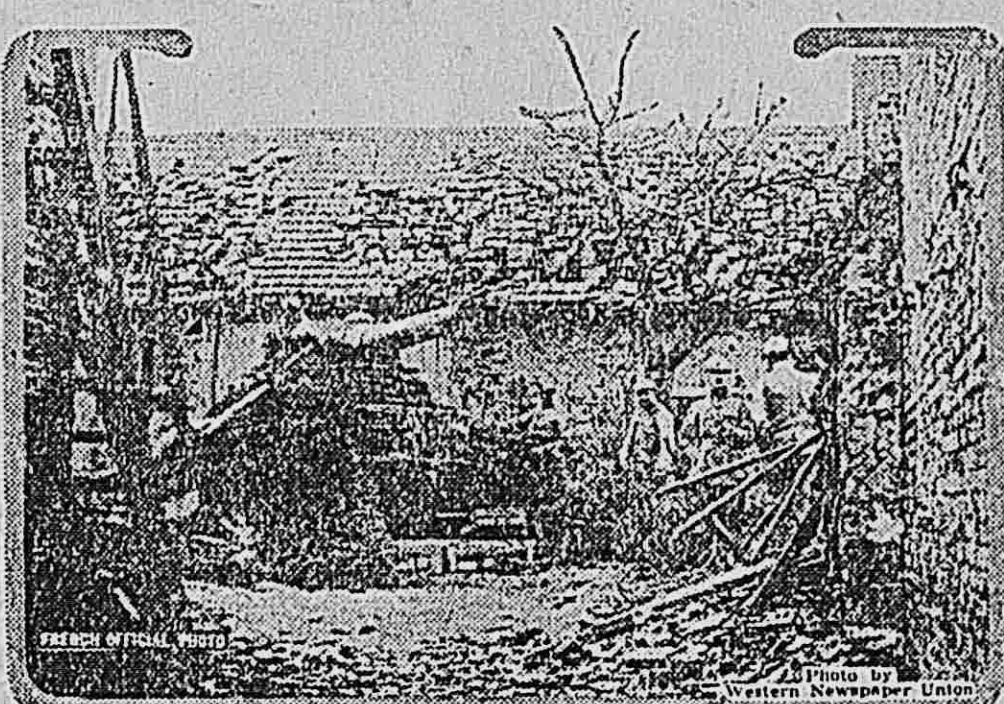
1—American Red Cross hospital at Palgaton, England; matron and nurses making lily. 2—View in Chantilly, near which the American marines are holding the line. 3—Lieut. James Armand Meissner of Brooklyn, who has become an "ace."

NEW PRESIDENT WILSON BRIDGE AT LYONS



This is the new President Wilson bridge across the Rhone at Lyons, France, which has just been dedicated. It was begun since the starting of the war.

FRENCH 155 FIRING FROM A COURTYARD



This French 155 gun is shown firing from its place of concealment in the courtyard of a country house.

FRENCH HEAVY GUNS ADVANCE THROUGH MUD



French heavy guns, that have been mowing down the Huns, moving forward on a muddy road.

BRIEF INFORMATION

Sacks made of a fabric woven from paper strips that are twisted with a short vegetable fiber are being successfully used for transporting ore in Chile.

Only three of the original 13 states ratified the Constitution of the United States unanimously: Delaware (the first to accept the Constitution), New Jersey and Georgia.

A false rumor that all pigs were to be commandeered resulted in a wholesale slaughter by pig-breeders at Lincoln, England, which was only stopped by a telegram from Lord Rhonda.

Every man in North Jay, Me., except three own automobiles, and they will soon buy, according to a local correspondent.

A Pittsfield, Mass., man keeps 73 Belgian hares. By means of them he has solved the meat problem in his home year in and year out.

A revolving fan recently invented is attached to the back of a rocking chair and whirled over an occupant's head as he rocks.

The Texarkana (Tex.) school board has been defeated in a lawsuit brought against it to annul a ruling prescribing the style of high school graduation dresses.

CARES FOR FIGHTERS' FEET



Sgt. Maj. J. A. White, who is doing his bit serving as chiropodist with Uncle Sam's forces in France. The care of the lower extremities is of the utmost importance to the success of an army, and this expert sees to it that the feet of our fighting men are always in the "pink of condition."

Child Gardeners in England. Apart from the school gardens which are increasing in number and size and excellence every year, a great deal of work in the direction of food production is being done by children, both in the gardens attached to their homes and elsewhere. In a number of towns the children have been organized for the cultivation of back gardens. According to a report sent to the food production department, Leyton, Essex, has an excellent record in this matter and it is claimed locally that no other town can equal its record.—London Globe.

Pitiful. "Pitiful, isn't it?" "What?" "Why, the fact that some people have so little fear of firing peanut shells around."

Eagerness. "Are there any dogs around?" "No," said the eager real estate agent, "the last two dogs in the neighborhood ate each other up. Do eat dog, you know."